THE TIMES
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Victoria Times.

Don't Forget the only always open drug store in British Columbia is the....
PEOPLES' POPULAR PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY. C. E. JONES, 36 Govt. St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 14 1894 No. 196

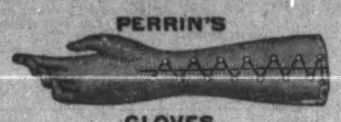
NOTICE.....

We are selling DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and all kinds of Jewelry at prices away below anything seen in the city before.

Fine lines of NEW GOODS constantly arriving, and everything guaranteed.

Our Manufacturing Department is the finest operated in the province, and all kinds of Repairing and Manufacturing is at Rock Bottom Prices.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street.

PERRIN'S

GLOVES

A Few Facts About Kid Gloves.

THERE is no article in the Dry Goods trade more difficult to handle satisfactorily than Kid Gloves. Let the following facts be borne in mind:

Kid Skins and Lamb Skins

are not manufactured to order in a loom where the material, the weave, the weight, and the strength, can be controlled; they grow on animals, subject to change of weather, of food, and of other conditions such as cause the variety we see in nature.

The manufacturer has to depend on the honesty, ability, and care of his work-people in the selection and manipulation of the skins, and they, like all human beings, often err.

A nice kid glove is the most important part of a ladies' dress. We have made our KID GLOVE department very large and complete. We have stuck to well known and reliable makers and kept the same brand for years. We have Blacks, Tans, Browns and Greys in stock, both in Bretagne, Lacing and Stud fastenings. Every pair fully warranted when correct size is purchased.

THE WESTSIDE.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

C. H. STICKELS.... ROOMS: 19 to 22.... Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD.,
....QUOTE AS FOLLOWS....
Delivered to any part of the City.

Wheat	$1 25 per bun.	Oats	$1 50 per bun.
Bran	90 " "	Mixed feed	1 00 " "
Shorts	1 00 " "	Ground	1 10 " "

Our feed is manufactured fresh every day and is superior to the imported article. Patronize home industry by using our goods. TERMS—Net cash with order.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET and housekeeping accommodation for a married couple. 63 Superior street. aug14-tf

GOOD PAYING MILK BUSINESS for sale. Reason for selling—ill health. Apply to J.F.B., Times office. a14-3t

BOOK-KEEPER and stenographer wants employment; Law or mercantile office. S., Times office. a14-3t

IF YOU SHOULD WANT TO BUY, SELL or exchange your books or novels, you had better go to SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 97 Douglas street.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—Beautiful cottage; 5 rooms, bath, pantry, etc.; on corner lot 60x132, Mary street, Victoria West; price $1,650; $550 cash, balance on mortgage. Apply J. St. Clair Blackett, 74 Yates street. a14-3t

WANTED—Tenant or buyer for 8-roomed residence on Craigflower road, well built, large rooms, good garden, stables, etc.; boat landing on Gorge; no reasonable offer refused. Water front lot, nearly 1-2 acre, beautiful position, 65 feet fronting on Gorge. 2 lots on Craigflower road will be sold very cheap. Apply W. S. Smith, Sunnyside avenue, Craigflower road, Victoria West. a14-2w

FOR SALE—Caligraph typewriter No. 3 in excellent condition; a bargain for cash. Address "Caligraph," Times office. a14-tf

Cheap Excursion!

Via the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
...TO...
WASHINGTON, D.C., and return....$12 75
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and return....[illegible]

Ticket good for SIXTY DAYS from date of sale. For full particulars, tickets, map of route, etc., apply to
GEORGE L. COURTNEY,
Agent Can P. Ry. Co.,
August3-tf Victoria, B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The General Committee appointed to prepare a programme of attractions during Exhibition week are requested to meet at the City Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 8 p.m.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

August 13, 1894.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
Mayer Master
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Naas River & Way Ports
Monday, August 20,
At 8 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
JNO. IRVING,
June 25. Manager.

FOR SALE
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A new residence facing the Victoria Arm, 200 feet water frontage, unsurpassed view of the City of Victoria and Olympian range in the back-ground; entrance from the Gorge Road; two-and-a-half acres of land; House containing panelled vestibule, beautifully frescoed hall, handsome Staircase, double Drawing Room with two fireplaces, Dining Room, Smoking Room, six Bed Rooms, Bath Room, W. C. and Lavatory on each floor, large attic, spacious cellar with stone walls, brick foundation, electric light, electric bells, &c., &c.
Price, $10,500. Terms can be arranged to suit the purchaser. Apply to
J GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect, P. O. Box 352.
30 1-2 Government Street, Victoria.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

Great Britain Proposes to Interfere if Japan Attacks City of Peking.

Russia Would Rather See the War Continue—Chinese Fleet Disappears.

London, Aug. 14.—The correspondent of the News at Vienna states that Great Britain, France and Russia have jointly agreed to interfere in case the Japanese attempt to blockade Peking.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—Considerable excitement has been caused by a dispatch from London stating that it is Great Britain's intention to propose to the powers to intervene in Corea, with a view of obtaining the evacuation of that country by Japan and China and the establishment of international control. It is stated that Russia would prefer to allow the war to continue.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—There has been no confirmation of the reported engagement between the Chinese Peyang squadron and the Japanese fleet. The Chinese fleet seems to have disappeared and its whereabouts is a mystery. Report has it that the Chinese warships may shortly be heard from off the Japanese coast.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mail Clerk Arrested for Rifling a Registered Letter Pouch.

San Jose, Aug. 14.—A man was found dead in the yard of the Southern Pacific this morning, having been cut in two by a train. From papers on the body his name is evidently Dan Burns, apparently a tramp. He is supposed to have fallen from the brake beam.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—C. F. Rozencranz, post office clerk on the Helena & St. Paul road, arrested for rifling the registered letter mail pouch, was sent from Sacramento to New York via Portland, Tacoma and Spokane, Helena and St. Paul. When the pouch arrived at its destination it was not noticed that the registry lock had been changed. The original number was found intact until Rozencranz handled it. He confessed to the crime and to having destroyed the contents, which consisted of foreign drafts and tobacco certificates.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14.—Journeymen tailors have adopted resolutions condemning the action of Postmaster-General Bissel in requiring letter carriers to procure their uniforms from a Cincinnati clothing house.

SCIENTISTS MEET.

A Large Attendance at the American Association Convention.

Brooklyn, Aug. 14.—It is estimated that at least three thousand delegates to the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which opens to-morrow, are in the city. The proceedings of the convention of the Geological Society of American Microscopical Society were resumed to-day. The annual convention of the Association of Economic Entomologists opened to-day at the Packard Institute with Professor L. O. Howard, of Washington, presiding.

ST. ANTHONY.

Great Jubilee at the Saint's Shrine at Butler, N. J.

Butler, N. J., Aug. 14.—The shrine of St. Anthony in this city will be the scene this evening of the opening ceremonies of the the celebration of the seventh centenary of the birth of the great thaumaturge of the Franciscan order, St. Anthony, of Padu. The jubilee will begin with pontifical vespers at 8 o'clock under the direction of Mgr. Satoli, the papal legate, who will also officiate at the formal ceremonies arranged for to-morrow. After vespers all church bells will be pealed and seven cannon will be fired. Seven hundred lights on the church tower will illuminate the neighborhood. A big bonfire will be lighted near the church and this will enable the edifice to be seen from the tops of the mountains ten miles distant.

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Senate Bill Goes through the House—English Comment.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The senate bill unchanged, unamended and untouched, was passed by the house by a vote of 181 to 105. A number of Democrats voted against the bill, while the Populists supported the majority. There was much applause when the troublesome measure was finally out of the way. The measure now awaits only the signature of the president within ten days, to become law.

London, Aug. 14.—The Westminster Gazette says: "The history of the German tariff bill does not excite the admiration of the American senate. It shows England's advantage in having a weak house of lords instead of a strong senate."

The Globe (Conservative) says: "The house was wise and patriotic in deciding to end the deadlock by accepting the senate's halting, lopsided bill."

Washington, Aug. 14.—There was no unusual sign of trouble or excitement in the senate this morning and no apparent worry over the action of the house last evening. While the journal was being read there was an earnest consultation between Senators Harris, Cockrell and Gorman. As soon as the journal was read a message from the house was handed in announcing the passage by the house of bills to place on the free list sugar, bituminous coal, iron ore and barbed wire.

Actor Suicides.

New York, Aug. 14.—James H. Cummings, the actor, suicided by shooting his head off to-day.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

Forty-Seven Dynamiters Arrested in Brussels—Wellman's Party.

London, Aug. 14.—A message from Captain Bottolfsen is published here. He writes from the sealing vessel Malygen and says that if he fails to find Wellman at Lanes Island, he will establish depots as planned by Wellman. Some Arctic travellers believe Wellman it at Walden Island together with his party.

Niedeewekten, Prussia, Aug. 14.—A large number of people of this place have been poisoned by eating diseased herring. Eighteen have died.

Brussels, Aug. 14.—Forty-seven alleged dynamiters were arrested here to-day.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Henry Brazier, a Brampton hotel keeper, died of injuries received in a runaway accident.

The Guelph city council has passed a by-law providing for the construction of an electric railway in Guelph next year.

A Winnipegger just returned from a trip through the province reports a great demand for harvest hands by the farmers.

The Brandon Conservatives will not nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Adams for the legislature.

Michael Saxe, head of the extensive clothing firm of M. Saxe & Sons, died in Montreal at the age of 60 years.

Mrs. Wm. McEwen, aged 90, probably the oldest resident in London, is dead. She was the widow of a pioneer Presbyterian minister.

The large mill owned by Mr. Conmee, ex-M. P. P., at Port Arthur, was destroyed by fire. The town is without an electric light.

Robert S. White, M. P., and editor of the Montreal Gazette, will, according to his own admission, become collector of customs for Montreal in September.

S. S. Picucza, an Italian who has been in the wholesale and retail fruit business in Hamilton for five years past, has left the city suddenly with estimated liabilities of $9000.

The minister of fisheries has ordered an investigation in the case of Noble Brothers of Collingwood, whose tugs and nets are under seizure for infraction of the fishery law.

Henry Ives of London has been arrested on a charge of attempting to blackmail Gustavus May, by accusing him of having assaulted Ives' wife and demanding $125 as hush money.

The crop reports from all parts of the province of Quebec show that the outlook throughout the country generally is satisfactory. Farmers generally express themselves pleased with the crop.

Mathias Guevillon, an inmate of Long Pointe asylum, escaped from that institution. A search was instituted and Guevillon was found on the road dead, half a mile from the asylum. He is supposed to have died in an epileptic fit.

The Dominion government dredge No. 9, with two tugs and three dump scows, has arrived at Port William. It is proposed to commence dredging operations on the Kaministiqua bar with a view to making the channel 400 feet wide and 20 deep.

Senor Pereira, consul-general in Montreal for Spain, has received a cable from his government instructing him that Spain is prepared to grant to Canada the same privileges in Cuba and Porto Rico as those enjoyed by Sweden and Norway, in return for equivalent concessions on the part of Canada.

John Holt, a prisoner undergoing a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment and 30 lashes for assaulting a girl under 12 years of age, received his first installment of 15 lashes at the Central prison, Toronto. Holt yelled for mercy during the early part of his punishment, but from the fifth to the fifteenth blow he never made a sound.

Halfyard, the bluejacket of the Blake who was awarded a gold medal for saving life in New York harbor at the naval review is now in disgrace. He has a very bad temper which has brought trouble upon him. He has been court-martialled on the Blake for threatening the life of one of the officers and was sentenced to 15 months in prison.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. George Amor, who lives a few miles south of Brandon, sought to poison a snake with some strychnine she had placed on a buttered piece of bread. Percy, her two-year-old son, noticing the bread, picked it up and began eating it. In a few minutes he was in the agony of death and died before medical relief could be given him.

[illegible] are C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg, returned to Toronto after a canoeing trip of over 300 miles in the wild country north of Georgian Bay. They visited some lakes only known to the Hudson Bay officials and Indians. Some excellent tracts of agricultural land were discovered. Great abundance of fish appeared in all waters the party passed over.

The Montreal Star's London cable says: Woodall's report (an authority) on the prospect of the Canadian apple trade in Great Britain this year is unusually brilliant. It is said that prospects for trade are even better than in the bonanza years of 1891 and 1892. The report further states that there is scarcely any fruit worthy of attention in the British Isles, or on the continent, and that importation of apples must necessarily be heavy.

There is no longer any doubt in Montreal military circles about the intention of the government to establish a corps of Canadian regulars and a military school in Montreal. The order has been given to the four existing companies of the royal regiment of Canadian infantry at Fredericton, St. John's, Toronto and London to recruit up to 25 men each above their present strength. This will provide a hundred fully drilled men for a fifth company to be located in Montreal.

Empress of China.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—The steamer Empress of China, which went ashore at the entrance to the Yang-tse-Kinang river, has been floated. She is not damaged.

FIRE CHIEFS' CONVENTION.

National Association Meets in Windsor Hall, Montreal, This Morning.

Premier Thompson to Visit Toronto—Earthquakes in Quebec.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—Representative fire engineers from all parts of the United States and Canada participated to-day in the opening of the 22nd annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers. The proceedings which are of interest only to the members will last for two days. The delegates are the guests of the local association.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—The opening gathering in Windsor Hall to-day was a memorable one for the National Association of Fire Engineers. It was the opening of the 22nd annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers of America and was from every point of view a success. There is no doubt that if the remaining sittings of the convention are as successful as the opening one the Americans will go away from Montreal conveying with them pleasant recollections of a happy visit and convention.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Sir John Thompson will be in Toronto on Saturday or Monday next to make a personal inspection of the island and the breakwater built by the government and to ascertain what further work is needed.

Quebec, Aug. 14.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Quebec about 1:45 this morning. It lasted about ten seconds.

A RICH TROUSSEAU.

The Bridal Costumes of Princess Alix Presented by Queen Victoria.

London, Aug. 14.—A select circle of feminine members of the nobility had a private view to-day of the portion of the trousseau of the Princess Alix of Hesse, who is shortly to be married to the czarwitch, and wich is the gift to the bride elect of Queen Victoria by whom the dress patterns were personally selected. There are no less than eighteen magnificent toilets in white and colored corded silks, but what attracted the greatest admiration were a number of dresses of Irish poplin, the material having been especially manufactured in Dublin and said to excel anything of the kind ever turned out of Irish looms. Three are in white and gold, the latter being real metal woven in fine threads, sometimes forming the pattern and at others simply outlining the satin brocade. On one of these dresses, the design is of the Louis XV. period, small curves and festoons of satin being displayed upon the poplin ground, the whole scattered over with white shamrocks. The gold threads, where they pass at the back from one shamrock to another, give a very rich effect to the pure whiteness of the silk, making it look as though shot with gold. Another of the white poplins is in a crescent pattern of an Oriental description, the crescents being in relief in satin, and every one of them outlined in gold.

John Quincey Adams.

Quincy, Mass., Aug. 14.—John Quincy Adams, a descendant of President Adams, died this morning, aged 61, of apoplexy.

SERVANTS IN COLOMBIA.

Where Wages are Low and Wants Easily Satisfied.

Our domestics are not very troublesome to provide for. They need neither bed nor blanket. They roll themselves up in a rug and sleep where they feel "so disposed"—on the kitchen floor sometimes. Wages are infinitesimal. A cook, who is also a laundress, gets 12s a month, a housemaid 6s, and a boy to look after the mules and do odd jobs 16s. As the female servants only wear a print gown and a colores cotton handkerchief, their dress expenses are not great. But, oh, ye housewives! we Colombians have an advantage over you which will excite your keenest feelings of envy. Think of it when next you settle your butcher's "little bill." We buy our meat at 3 1-2 cents a pound and our turkeys at 5s and 6s each; our chickens are from 7d to 10d per pound, and our eggs are 25 for a shilling!

A man and his wife and child, with three servants and three mules can live here and pay all expenses, including maize and sugar cane for the beasts, for ten pounds sterling a month. En revanche, bedroom candles are 2 1-2d each, and petroleum 3s 6d a gallon, and it must be admitted that clothing is an awful price. White drill, linen and brown holland can be got at very big prices; good calico there is none, and the print is like paper. Boats are an unattainable luxury, and a pair of canvas shoes for a two year old boy cost 4s. However, as it really does not matter what one wears in this most unsophisticated region, the want of fashionable attire is not so awful as it might be.

The latest mode in bonnets, par example, is a thing with which we have absolutely no concern. Nothing is ever seen here but sugar loaf hats, made of the very finest straw. The sight of a lady on her travels is startling to the uninitiated. Imagine her seated on a small mule, with a long, flowing habit, put on over her dress, her head and body covered with a large sheet, for the sake of coolness, merely the head showing; a sugar loaf hat, and a small parasol as the crowning effort of elegance.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

44 and 50 Inch
Dress Goods for 50 cents per yard, cost $1.25, at Russell & McDonald's.

Ayer's Ague Cure is an antidote for malaria and all malarial diseases, whether generated by swamp or sewer. Neither quinine, arsenic, nor any other injurious drug enters into the composition of this remedy. Warranted to cure fever and ague.

THE FARMERS' PARLIAMENT.

Advise That Every Precaution be Taken to Avoid Spread of Tuberculosis.

Government Asked to Take Prompt Steps to Guard Against Fraser Floods.

THE DAIRYMENS' CONVENTION.

The B. C. Dairy Association was called to order by Mr. Harris at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning. Secretary Macgowan read the minutes of the last meeting, which was held in January last, and they were adopted. The secretary said that he had sent out a list of the names of the members and the names of the directors. He had also sent out blank slips of paper for the signature of members, who for $2 a year could join and participate in the benefits. None had responded and pending this meeting nothing had been done. It would be necessary to get 25 members before the act would be put in effect. He read the act and then the by-laws. It was proposed to hold quarterly meetings but Messrs Cunningham and Henry objected to that, holding that to be too many. It was decided to have but two meetings in January and August. The by-laws are general in their scope, embracing all matters under the head of dairying.

Secretary Macgowan said that they had no power to adopt the by-laws as they as yet had no status as a regular legal body. They would first have to secure 25 names and then petition the government to be registered. The report of the committee on by-laws was adopted and an adjournment was taken to secure the signatures.

On reconvening Mr. Cunningham said that there was a matter of vital importance affecting their interests to be grappled with. It was now a well known matter that tuberculosis had broken out among the dairy herds in certain parts of the province, and as shipping was general there was the greatest danger of its spread. They would have to localize it and wisp it out. He therefore found ample reason for preparing and offering a resolution on the subject. He then read

He further said he firmly believed that a man whose stock was destroyed should be reimbursed. It was particularly a hardship where the disease was communicated his stock by others that were contaminated. The poor man could not in fact stand the loss.

E. Hutcherson said there was a grave doubt that it was tuberculosis and he believed they should know to a certainty before committing themselves by passing the resolution.

J. H. Bent wanted to know what authority they had for saying the disease was tuberculosis. He asked for an explanation.

Mr. Anderson said there was no doubt because it had been so palpably developed. The disease had in certain places manifested itself so clearly that there was no doubt any longer. He said that at Lulu Island 125 cattle had to be destroyed.

Mr. Renouf suggested that there was no need for alarm and believed the resolution should be toned down somewhat and Mr. Hutcherson agreed with him. The latter said there was no doubt there was a disease, but he was not sure, nor was anyone else, that it was tuberculosis. Messrs. Bent and McGillivray also believed the resolution should be toned down and made less specific.

Mr. Renouf doubted that there could be a successful system of remuneration. Merchants imported meats and if they were spoiled they were destroyed as unfit for public use. He believed that the dairymen would have to take their chances.

Mr. Cunningham held that they were entitled to some consideration and Mr. Henry thought it wrong to kill an animal where there was any doubt.

Mr. Hutcherson said that the exhibitions were going to be affected as men would not endanger their cattle. He believed as well that the resolution should go to the minister of agriculture. There was an act which would meet the needs of the situation and he did not see what a committee could do.

Mr. Page said he would not send his stock to the exhibitions.

After further discussion the resolution was carried on division in the following form:

"Whereas, this convention is informed that tuberculosis has been discovered in some herds of this province, which may seriously affect our dairy industry and entail very great loss to the dairy men, be it therefore resolved that this meeting appoints a committee to investigate this subject, with a view of taking such precautionary measures as may be found necessary in preventing the spread of the disease, and the reimbursement of those whose herds are being destroyed in the interest of the public, and the enactment of such legislation as may be deemed expedient, and that such committee have power to act in the matter."

The committee named were Messrs. W. J. Harris, Thomas Cunningham, H. F. Page, George MacRae and A. C. Wells.

It was stated by several that the disease was most prevalent where cattle were best fed and pampered. Mr. Hutcherson said he believed the committee should impress the need for action upon the provincial government, and have the Dominion government sent out an inspector who was familiar with the subject.

Chairman Harris brought up the matter of having the "traveling dairy" sent out through British Columbia. Mr. Anderson said the government had written to Ottawa but there had been no satisfactory reply received.

Mr. Renouf suggested a resolution and Secretary Macgowan said that there had been very little interest shown when Prof. Robertson was here before, and they would have to move to get the traveling dairy and did not believe it would come until after the professor came again.

Chairman Harris said it might be well to guarantee the supply of milk. Mr. MacRae moved that a request be made to the government and that they move as well through the representatives at Ottawa. Mr. Cunningham in seconding said he believed the Dominion government neglected the province.

The chairman said he would guarantee a house and milk at Maple Ridge and Mr. Wells said that Chilliwack would do its part. The latter believed the association and province should take the matter up. In Ontario local traders sent instructors through the country among their customers. Mr. MacRae agreed that there should be a traveling dairy started here. Mr. McGillivray suggested that a series of instructive meetings be held in different districts. The chair also said Surrey and Langley would prepare for the traveling dairy, and Mr. Hutcherson said Ladner's would do likewise. H. F. Page spoke for Matsqui and Mr. Hadwin for Duncans. Mr. Renouf said he would look into the matter for Victoria.

Mr. MacRae's resolution was put and carried. The association then adjourned to meet at Westminster during exhibition week.

BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

The board of horticulture held an executive meeting at midday on Saturday at the Bella Vista hotel. Directors Cunningham, Hutcherson, Trage, Ohlsen, Earl and Anderson were present. Outside of a few routine matters and the passage of a resolution favoring the establishment of a series of fruit tree quarantine stations, nothing was done. The board decided to recommend the establishment of these stations at different points throughout the province where fruit trees entering the province can be held for inspection. The board are fully alive to the necessity of guarding against the introduction of pests.

GENERAL CONVENTION RE-CONVENES.

The general convention re-convened at 2 o'clock in the barn of the experimental farm with Chairman Harris presiding. All of the delegates and a number of visitors were present. Business was started immediately, the chair calling upon J. R. Anderson, of Victoria, to read his paper on "Weeds." It was as follows:

Although the subject of weeds is one that does not so directly affect fruit growing and dairying as it does most of the other branches of agriculture, it nevertheless has a very distinct bearing on those industries and in view of the representative character of this meeting, and the great importance of the subject in its bearing on agriculture generally, I have judged it a fitting opportunity to bring the matter to the notice of this meeting in order that the skilled opinions of the most experienced may be elicited, and that, by a thorough ventilation consequent upon its discussion, means may be suggested to counteract the evil effects of this fruitful source of loss. Weeds are now considered to have assumed a place equal to those other diseases and pests which affect animal and plant life, in the loss they entail on the agriculturist. Prof. J. H. Panton in a bulletin issued by the Ontario department of agriculture, says: "Weeds of late years have received considerable attention not only from students of botany but also from practical agriculturists, a fact which indicates that farmers are advancing and that they are departing from careless methods of cultivation, and adopting systems in which cleanliness of the field forms an important factor. In fact they are now convinced that weeds must be classed with such enemies as parasitic plants and insects."

Insects, mildews, blights, etc., were early condemned as sources of loss, but farmers have been slow to consider that much loss could be sustained by growing weeds. However, they see now that weeds involve extra labor, smother useful plants, take food from the soil, add impurities to the grain, rob the soil of moisture, afford shelter and food to injurious insects, and give fields an unsightly appearance.

The question naturally rises in connection with this subject: What is a weed? I presume any plant becomes a weed when it grows out of place, however useful it may be in its proper place; for instance, a plant of wheat or potato growing in a flower border is out of place and therefore a weed, whilst perhaps only a few yards distant they may be cultivated and everything done to bring them to perfection. Many useful grasses belong to this class; another class of weed is that which in itself is useless and incapapable of being put to any useful purpose but cannot be classified as "noxious" inasmuch as it is scarcely capable from its nature of taking possession of the land to the exclusion of all other plants, being of that class of plants which are comparatively easily kept under with the proper application of those means which are well known to be effective in their subjugation. Under this head may, I believe, be placed all those weeds indigenous to the province, none of which in my opinion can in any sense be ranked even as bad weeds compared to the least formidable of the strange weeds which are daily finding their way into the country. Lastly come those weeds which are inherently useless and which from their nature are difficult to cope with and aggressive in their habits. Weeds, if not very closely watched and constantly combatted, will take complete possession of the land and allow nothing else to grow. These may, I think, safely be termed "noxious," and it is with this class of weeds that I particularly wish to deal in this short paper, inasmuch as besides the means adopted by the individual former, legislative enactments are considered necessary for their suppression. Amongst the noxious weeds may be placed all of the thistle family, and doubtless many others; and it is on this head that I particularly want the advice and assistance of practical farmers, in order that a general act may be framed and brought before the legislature at its next meeting, which will meet the requirements of the case.

Acting on the suggestions and reports sent in to the department of agriculture during the last year, and taking the "Noxious Weeds Act of Ontario" and the "Thistle Act of Victoria, Australia," as guides, I prepared an act which was brought before the house at its last session, but in consequence of the difficulty of properly designating noxious weeds, and the possible cases of hardship, that might have ensued from the enactment of some of the provisions of the act, it was discharged at its second reading. I have some copies of this prepared act with me and will be glad to supply copies to anyone feeling an interest in the subject and who may wish to offer suggestions and amendments to it. I may say that at present the only act bearing on the subject are the "Noxious Weeds Act, 1888," and the "Thistle Prevention Act, 1877." The former simply provides against the sale of seed amongst which are seeds of weeds, and the latter (which by the way does not apply to the Mainland north and east of the Cascade mountains), provides that owners or occupiers of land not within a municipality shall destroy thistles when required to do so. Both these acts not being sufficiently stringent in their provisions to make them effective, the consequence has been that they are practically disregarded.

I see by late reports that the "Russian Thistle," so called (it not being in reality a thistle, but which is one of the most terrible pests in the way of weeds), has made its appearance in Manitoba, and it would be well that provision should be made to resist its encroachments within our borders.

I will here take the opportunity of saying that in consequence of the nomenclature it is a matter of great difficulty to identify many of the weeds reported and I will therefore ask that pressed specimens be sent when possible; these specimens should not be longer than about eighteen inches and should have root, stem, leaves, flower, and seed to be quite perfect.

Mr. Anderson said that he particularly desired the assistance of all the farmers in determining just what should be included under the head of noxious weeds. He did not believe the Russian thistle had yet reached Canada.

Mr. Sharp, of the experimental farm, suggested that any pamphlets issued on noxious weeds be illustrated. The cost would be small compared with the great good that could be done. The United States in many parts was afflicted with Russian thistle and he believed the people of that country would pay $15,000,000 to be rid of it. These pests always come from small beginnings and he urged that the people be educated up to knowing them.

In answer to Mr. Ladner, Mr. Anderson said he would not regard the dandelion as a noxious weed.

Mr. Kitchen, M.P.P., said he never understood why the bill was withdrawn in the house. It was ridiculous to call dandelion and lambs' quarter noxious. They could have been left out of the bill or amended in committee and it would have been a good measure. He advised Mr. Anderson to amend the bill next time. He also believed that municipalities should not be called on to clear government land inside of their limits. He again said he did not know why Mr. Turner had dropped the bill.

A discussion on the methods of killing the ox-eyed daisy followed, most of those taking part holding that plowing would not kill it. The matter of weeds on the Indian lands also came up, but there was no conclusion.

Mr. McGillivray, one of the "dyking" committee, offered a resolution as to the duty of the Dominion government in the Fraser river. He explained that he regarded this feature as a matter which belonged entirely to the Dominion government.

Mr. Sword wanted to know if they were not assuming too much in laying the floods at the door of the silt in the river. He believed there were other causes as well for the floods.

Mr. McGillivray said it certainly made bars which diverted the water, causing an annual overflow. Mr. Cunningham seconded the matter, but there was further objection to the wording of the resolution and it was referred back to the committee for amendment.

Mr. Cunningham, of the dyking committee, presented the following general resolution:

"Whereas, The disastrous freshet in the Fraser valley during the present year has fully demonstrated the absolute and pressing necessity of immediate steps being taken to protect the fertile lands in said valley by a thorough system of dyking, and whereas the provincial government is in a position to obtain the necessary funds for the undertaking at a much lower rate of interest than either private individuals or corporations; and whereas the permanent prosperity of this province depends on the immediate development of our agricultural resources by the cultivation of the soil and the production of such food supplies as are now imported into the province and paid for in cash;

Therefore, Resolved, that this convention, composed of agriculturists from every portion of the province, respectfully request the provincial government to take such action as is necessary to obtain the needed capital by guarantee of loan or otherwise, so that the work may be prosecuted before the recurrence of another flood. It is the opinion of this convention that this is the most urgent and vital question to which the government can devote its energies at the present time, for the dyking of the Fraser valley means the restoration of confidence in the future permanent prosperity of the province, by the increase of a producing population and the investment of a large amount of capital in farming operations and the prevention of the heavy importations of farm and dairy produce, which is resulting in draining the country of its financial resources to an alarming extent. We plead urgency in this matter and earnestly pray that no further time may be lost in meeting and overcoming the difficulties and perplexities of the situation."

Mr. Cunningham, speaking in its support, said he differed from the rest of the committee, inasmuch as he believed that it was the duty of the Dominion government to improve the river. However, their action must be united and general. He believed that before the convention adjourned that a Farmers' Protective Association should be organized. There was need for it, as they must protect themselves in many ways. Mr. McRae seconded the resolution and it was adopted by a standing vote.

Mr. Renouf offered the following report, and on motion of Mr. Hutcherson it was adopted:

"To the Chairman and Members of the Farmers' Convention:

"Gentlemen,—Your committee appointed to report upon the causes which most seriously affect a thorough development of the agricultural possibilities of this province are of the opinion that any legislation, agitation or co-operation that will lead toward the removal of the following will be beneficial: (1.) Large areas of land suitable for cultivation, and held for speculative purposes. (2.) The high price at which land partially cleared is held. (3.) The large size of many holdings and their partial cultivation. (4.) The agriculturist not adapting himself to the needs of the country. (5.) The lack of sympathy between town and country. (6.) The inability of young agriculturists obtaining scientific education within the province. (7.) The necessity of small experimental stations in different portions of the province. And your committee are of the opinion that a more thorough system of government and municipal taxation will lead to remove causes 1, 2, and 3, and recommend that a system of specific taxation, having a low rate on land in cultivation as its basis, be adopted, and that all speculative land be taxed at a rate which would make this class of tenancy unprofitable; and that all improvements be exempt from taxation, and that the system be enforced throughout the province. Your committee hope that by careful observation and a continued study of the products which are imported into the province, and which might be profitably be produced within the province, and by placing of products in such a marketable manner as will ensure profitable returns will remove cause 4. The remedy as suggested in the previous clauses will in a great measure strengthen the sympathy between producer and consumer. Your committee recognize that the press of the province can in a very great measure accomplish this very desirable end, and your committee hope that the press will agitate the removal of the causes which so materially affect the agricultural possibilities of the province. Your committee are of the opinion that the time is most opportune for the establishment of an agricultural college in the province, and believe that there is a large number of young men who are anxious to avail themselves of such education. In pointing out the necessity for small experimental stations throughout the province, your committee strongly recommend that the government be urged to expend a small amount annually towards this, as the large extent of the province and the different conditions under which horticulture has to be pursued points out forcibly that a number of small experimental stations are essential to successful horticulture. Your committee recommend that the suggestions in this report if adopted by your convention be referred to a committee for presentation to the government. Your committee consider that the large attendance at this convention is a matter of great congratulation, and having been so happily inaugurated, hope that it may continue and that its usefulness be increased yearly. All of which is respectfully submitted."

It was next moved by W. H. Ladner, seconded by H. F. Page, and resolved that:

"Whereas, The development of the agricultural resources of this province is essential to the safe and permanent prosperity of the country;

"And whereas, The agriculturists are the only class who have not organized themselves into a society for the protection and advancement of their honorable and useful calling;

"Be it therefore resolved, That the members of this convention do now organize themselves into a Farmers' Association for the purpose of bringing our united influence to bear on all questions affecting our interests both present and prospective, and that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws to be submitteed during the next general convention, to be held at such time and places as may be decided upon before adjournment."

Mr. Ladner said there were societies and organizations for everything else except farmers. He also believed that the previous resolution should have recommended the abolishment of the infamous mortgage tax. There were several seconders to the resolution and it was adopted by a standing vote.

Mr. McGillivray then presented his resolution again and it was adopted in the following form:

"Whereas, The annual freshet in the Fraser river bears along an immense amount of silt and debris which, becoming deposited in the bottom of the channel, obstructs the passage of the surchange of water from finding speedy outlet into the sea; and whereas, such freshet having occurred for many years has contracted the channels and filled up the mouth of the river to such an extent as to cause an increased overflow of valuable agricultural land; therefore, be it resolved that this convention of agriculturists from every portion of the province respectfully request the Dominion government to take immediate steps to have such obstructions removed, and the channel of the river deepened and straightened, and to make such other improvements as will be found necessary to confine the water to its natural channel, thus helping to prevent a repetition of the sad calamity which has overtaken us in the valley during the present year, as before we can safely invest large sums of money in dyking enterprises, the current of the river must be under control to prevent the continual cutting away of the banks as at present."

The following resolution was offered by Mr. McGillivray:

"Whereas, Large areas of good agricultural land, situated east of the Cascade mountains, cannot be utilized for the want of convenient water for irrigation; and whereas, if said lands could be cultivated by irrigation, it is well known that large quantities of the best quality of wheat could be produced to supply the demand of the province; therefore, be it resolved, that the provincial government be asked respectfully to take such steps as may be deemed expedient to bring about if possible the irrigation of said lands."

Mr. McGillivray said three were many men from the interior who were present who were interested in this, and as there was a large gathering he desired a sort of sympathetic expression on the matter. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Kitchen presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wells:

"Whereas, extensive hydraulic mining operations are being carried on and many others projected on the banks and benches of the Fraser between Hope and Lillooet; and whereas the Fraser is being used for a dumping ground for debris; and whereas serious fears are entertained that the debris will be permanently deposited in the bed of the said river between Hope and the Sand Heads, thereby silting up the bed of the Fraser and causing said river to overflow its banks, and thereby cause serious loss to agricultural settlers along the Fraser valley, such as was caused on tributaries of the Sacramento river in California by hydraulic mining operations; therefore be it resolved, that this convention respectfully urge upon the Dominion and Provincial governments the necessity of an investigation, with a view of regulating and controlling such

(Continued on page 8.)

USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

FOR ALL BOWEL TROUBLES

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF.

Pursuant to "Execution Against Lands Act, 1874."

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

John W. Mellor, Plaintiff; John W. Carter, Defendant.

In obedience to a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, on the 18th day of June, 1894, and to me directed in the above named suit for the sum of $954.94, and $3.50 for costs of execution, etc., together with interest on the said sum at six per centum per annum from the 19th day of May, 1894, besides Sheriff's poundage, fees, and other expenses of this execution, I have seized and will sell at public auction in front of my office, Court House, Bastion St., Victoria, on Friday, 17th day of August, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, the interest of the said John W. Carter in the lands as described in this advertisement or sufficient thereof to satisfy the said judgment and expenses.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise description of property.	Estate or Interest.
Victoria City.	Lot 81, situate in Rae street. Lot 90, Kane St.	Two-story house and out-houses; assessed value, $3,200. Two-story house and out-houses; assessed value, $2,000.	Estate in fee, subject to incumbrances.

When to be sold.	Where to be sold.
Friday, August 17th, 1894.	At the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Bastion street, Victoria.

J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.
Victoria, B. C., 25th July, 1894.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, Victoria, 25th day of July, 1894, 12:10 o'clock p.m.

I hereby certify as follows:

1. That, excepting judgments (if any), the following are the only charges registered or applied for against lots 81 and 90, Victoria City, the title to which is registered in the name of J. W. Carter, viz:

Against part of lot 81 and lot 90, Victoria City:

19th January, 1891.—J. W. Carter to Henry P. Bell, mortgage in fee to secure payment of the sum of $4,500 on (or before) the 19th January, 1894, and interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, as therein mentioned. (Registered in Charge Book, Vol. 9, Fol. 409, No. 9,052B.)

Against part (60x30 ft.) of lot 81, Victoria City:

23rd July, 1892.—John William Carter to the North British-Canadian Investment Company, Limited, mortgage in fee to secure payment of the sum of $1,500 on or before the 23rd July, 1895, and interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. (Registered in C. B., Vol. 11, Fol. 175, No. 13,021B.)

2. That the following judgments appear registered against all the real estate of John William Carter, viz:

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained 17th May, 1894, by George Philip Weller, Charles Weller, Otto Weller, and Joseph William Weller, carrying on business at Victoria, B. C., under the firm name and style of Weller Bros., against John William Carter for $192.86 debt, and $56.41 costs. Registered 17th May, 1894, at 12:30 p.m., No. 299.

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained 28th May, 1894, by Henry Timothy Plett against John William Carter for $216 debt, and $31.57 costs. Registered the 28th May, 1894, at 12:40 p.m., No. 306.

3. That the following judgment appears registered against all the real estate of John W. Carter, viz:

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained by Jno. W. Mellor against John W. Carter the 19th May, 1894, for $970.44 debt, and $25 costs, and registered 19th May, 1894, at 12:20 p.m., No. 301.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.
SHERIFF McMILLAN,
Victoria, B. C. jly26

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of November, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1894, for the purchase of Lot 15, Chemainus District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, containing 160 acres more or less, formerly occupied by Alfred Chadwick.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of August, 1894.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
12 Bastion Square, Victoria.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

FARMERS' PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 2)

operations, so as not to damage the agricultural and shipping interests of the lower Fraser."

Mr. Kitchen said the situation was one demanding attention. They were washing away the benches of the Fraser and slowly but surely destroying the farms of the lower Fraser. It was simply a repetition of the history of California, except that there they settled the question by building dams and reservoirs, but here that could not be done. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The matter of the place of holding the next convention then came up. Mr. Ashwell moved that Chilliwack be decided on.

Mr. Kitchen suggested that they pay the island the compliment of going there. It would show that in agriculture there was no sectional feling. His idea was to hold it on the mainland one year and on the island the next.

Mr. Renouf said there were only a few islanders here, and believed Mr. Kitchen's idea should be adopted next year.

After a variety of discussion the matter was temporarily dropped.

Mr. Macgowan believed that a good strong committee should be named to lay the matter for the consideration of the local government before the members of the cabinet. He moved to that effect, and also that the committee be directed to request the government to pay the cost of the shorthand report of the proceedings. The motion was carried, and the committee named were Messrs. D. McGillivary, E. Hutcheson, C. E. Renouf, Paul Ladner and W. J. Harris.

Mr. Renouf moved, seconded by Mr. Kitchen, that in future all meetings of the association be held in the agricultural districts.

The committee contemplated by Mr. Ladner's resolution was named as follows: Messrs. Macgowan, Cunningham, Ladner, Kitchen, Hutcherson, Page, Sword and Henry. The committee will draft the constitution and name the time and place of the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

It was nearly 8:00 o'clock when the closing session of the general convention was called to order by Chairman Harris. He opened by calling upon G. W. Henry, of Hatzic, to read his paper on "Our Fruit Market in the Northwest." It was as follows:

"We have in Mission City and surrounding country formed an association under the name of 'The Mission City Fruit Growing and Canning Association,' with the object of benefiting the fruit industry of that part, not only by holding meetings for discussions, but in the matter of disposing of our fruits to the best advantage, co-operatively, both by shipping to markets and (in such time as we may require) by putting up and operating a cannery for saving the surplus and soft fruits. The principal part of the business we are taking up this year, and perhaps will be for some few years to come, is the putting up of our fruits in good style and uniform packages and shipping them beyond the mountains to the various towns between here and Winnipeg and opening up the market in these places. We have sent out letters to some two hundred fruit dealers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and have had replies from a good many of them who are anxious to try our fruits. Heretofore they have had their fruits principally shipped to them from Winnipeg, which has been sent there in car loads from California and Oregon and reshipped to these various markets. Although fruit growers in these states can pay the freight and duty and at the same time lay down their fruit in Winnipeg by car loads as cheaply as we can, yet when it comes to be handled by the commission houses in that city and then an additional charge is made to re-ship to these points, the expenses would come considerably higher than ones shipped direct from here by express, to say nothing of our being able to get the fruit there so much fresher and in better condition. With strawberries and other small perishable fruits of course they cannot compete with us in these markets at all. Even we, with the present system the express company has of handling our fruit, find it difficult to ship our berries with any certainty of their arriving in good order much beyond Calgary. This year has unfortunately been a very unfavorable one for our business so far. Just at the time we were in communication with the various dealers regarding the shipping of berries the floods came and stopped all correspondence and prevented us sending up the line at all during the time our strawberries were in the best condition for carrying. When the road opend up so that we could ship we had not been able to get our orders in which we expected. We, however, sent forward a good many crates during the few days after the road opened before the three days' heavy rain came on. This rain came just as our berries were coming to their heaviest and utterly ruined the whole crop for shipping any distance, besides destroying entirely a large portion of the fruit. I may say nearly all the berries we did ship arrived at their destination in good order, excepting to Winnipeg and a point beyond there. Those that were sent to Winnipeg (20 crates only) sold there at $2 per crate, about half what they would have done if in good order, after expressage and commission was paid realizing us only about 2 1-2 cents per quart. Two shipments were made to the point beyond there; of these the first arrived in good order, but the next, shipped during the rain, was completely spoiled. Now I believe had the trains been running as they were last year on shorter time, and right from the beginning of the season, and if the express messengers had taken a little more care in the handling of the fruit, we could have got a good many berries into Winnipeg in good order. Yet every precaution must be used in the gathering, putting up and shipping only of the firm varieties. Conveyance to station is also important, and even with everything favorable, taking one year with another in a general way, I have grave doubts as to our being able to look upon Winnipeg as a profitable market for our berries unless we can have cold storage in some way. Regarding our plums more especially than any other fruit, I believe there is a great market for us within our own Dominion. The fruit if properly handled can be safely shipped by express to any part, and when we have them grown in large enough quantities no doubt we can get them through by the carload in express time. And although I believe the time will come when we can profitably ship plums to our eastern cities, yet for some time at least we need not look further than to the markets of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The demand that could be created at the various small towns and places within these regions is, I believe, much greater than any of us imagine. That is, provided we introduce our fruit there in good shape, well and carefully put up. We all know the fruit grown in those parts amounts to nothing. This not only gives us the towns people for customers, but all the farmers and residents of all kinds, and not only this, for in such a climate during the dry, hot weather there is great need of fresh fruit to satisfy the appetite, and who can fill that demand better than we with our plums to a great extent. I do not think many of us realize how cheaply our large, prolific plums can be produced if gone about in an extensive way by the most approved methods. Under the present conditions we all know that they are produced at about half the cost per pound that apples are (I mean, of course, good, marketable fruit), and I also believe they can be produced much cheaper than apples can in Ontario, where most of the apples are grown from which these points are supplied. Provided our plums and prunes continue as free from pests as now, there certainly is very little expense in caring for an orchard to what there is of other varieties of fruit, and our climate seems to be less favorable to the production of the enemies which are so destructive to plums in other countries. The curcullo, I do not think, will ever injure us very badly here, partly owing, no doubt, to there being so much rainy weather at the time they do their injury, and the "black knot" does not seem to thrive. These are the two great enemies to plum culture in the east. In the markets mentioned there is also a great demand for cherries, and although the cherry crop does not seem to be as certain here as the plum, yet two or three of the firmest varieties, I believe, we can produce very profitably, and I am satisfied we shall always have a ready demand for them in the Northwest, as it is too far for the California cherries to be shipped with safety. We have within the last two weeks sent a number of notices to merchants in the principal towns along the C. P. R. and on the branch road in the Northwest, giving them quotations on plums and requesting from them a trial of our fruit. Orders are coming from them nearly all, some for sample lots, others for the season, and I have no doubt but that we shall be able to sell all the good shipping plums in these parts that we can handle. We also have found quite a market for early rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, etc., in fact, all such fruits as we can ship with safety. The high express rate is, of course, at present very much against the trade. The demand, no doubt, would be greater if we could get our friut laid down there at about two cents per pound instead of double that. We used our greatest effort this spring with Mr. Ford, superintendent of the Dominion Express Co. at Winnipeg, to get them to lower the rates. Mr. Ford has been very ready to help us in any way he could, and although at that time he could not see the way to lower the rates, they have done so to a considerable extent since. I am sorry I am not in a position to give you more definite information as regards our success in shipping, especially plums, to these markets, but at some future time I may take up the subject again. One thing I wish to make clear, that is, there is no use of thinking of holding or supplying these markets with any kind of fruit unless it is put up and handled in a very different manner from what the bulk of the fruit in this country has been in the past. You may make a little something of your fruit put up in that way shipping into Vancouver and New Westminster markets, where the freight is so small and they can be sold the next day, but when it costs you 4 or 5 cents per pound freight and several days in transit you would be far more likely to find yourself out the cost of freight instead of anything in on your fruit.

In answer to Mr. Renouf, Mr. Henry said that the rate to Winnipeg was 4 cents per pound, and for large lots of a half car load or a car load better inducements might be given. The freight rate with duty added made it about the same over the Northern Pacific. He believed the prospect to be very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned. In answer to Mr. Anderson he said he believed a green gage could be shipped to Winnipeg.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not recommend the cultivation of them for shipment.

Mr. Henry said plums should be picked early.

Mr. Palmer said he had just been to Winnipeg, and Mr. Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg at wholesale for $1.50 per twenty pound box.

Mr. Henry said that until they got the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to any market.

Mr. Anderson said Cole's golden drop plum was the best seller in the Northwest, and Mr. Hutcherson said he would rather raise red egg plums at 10 cents a pound than the golden drop at 20 cents.

Mr. Henry could not give any idea of the amount shipped to the east. In answer to Mr. Anderson he said he believed the express company paid the railway company so much per pound. A car load could be sent by a passenger train.

Mr. Palmer said ice should be sent with strawberries to Winnipeg. Winnipeg could at the price ruling this season distribute one hundred crates daily and more if the prices were lower. The dealers prefer the small berry.

Mr. Henry said ice or cold storage would be a great aid.

Mr. Butchart said he shipped a ton last year and a ton this year to Calgary, and both got through well. He received 15 cents a pound at his station.

Mr. Hutcherson proposed and Mr. Henry seconded a resolution thanking Professor Sharp of the experimental farm for his kindness and expressing the greatest confidence in his ability.

The chairman took occasion in putting the resolution to say a few kind words.

A standing vote was taken and Professor Sharp made a suitable reply.

The committee appointed to report a plan for organizing a farmers' association, as outlined in the resolution of Mr. Ladner, adopted in the afternoon, were in doubt as to what to do. The time to work had been limited, and they came to the meeting with the idea of letting the matter go over until the Chilliwack fair, and have a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Sword, Sharp and Macgowan. They had a partially written report ready, and it was called for and Mr. Macgowan read it. It proposed that the organization be called the Farmers' Central Association; that the object be to promote agriculture; that membership cost $1 a year; that there be central and district organizations; that delegates from the district organization form the central body, and that the officers be a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

After considerable discussion it was decided to leave the matter until the Chilliwack fair.

Mr. Renouf announced that cold storage would be in operation in Victoria in a few days. The building was of brick and of ample size. The firm was wealthy and reliable, and business would be done on a commission basis. Any information could be had by writing to Henry Croft.

Mr. Macgowan again called up the matter of organizing the farmers' association and urged that it be gone into at once.

Mr. Ladner did not believe they were quite in shape to proceed now. He believed they could organize more successfully at Chilliwack.

Mr. Macgowan in an eloquent speech said he was not prepared to press for organization in face of opposition.

After considerable discussion, at times rather warm, points of order and calls to order, the subject was again dropped.

Mr. Hutcherson brough up the matter of Chilliwack, Victoria, Vernon and New Westminster exhibitions falling on the same dates, and Mr. Renouf explained that Victoria was not conscious of the situation when its date was fixed. He said he believed Chilliwack would change its date.

Mr. Hutcherson paid his respects to "the power of the press" in a vote of thanks to the papers for their treatment. Mr. Cunningham seconded the resolution and a standing vote was taken. Mr. Wilkinson, of the Vancouver World, replied.

The chairman was thanked in a vote proposed by Mr. Ladner, seconded by Mr. Palmer. After the vote "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" was rendered. In replying Mr. Harris complimented the delegates on their stand. The Bella Vista and Secretary Macgowan were also thanked.

A. St. George Hamersley said that the greatest difficulty under which the farmer labored was the great cost of money. This had been experienced in Australia, but in certain colonies the governments had borrowed large sums of money, which was loaned out to farmers at half the value of their farms and at a low rate of interest. The drain of interest was simply enormous. The credit of the country was pledged to aid all sorts of speculative railways, while the farmers, who were the backbone of the country, suffered. He wanted the government memorialized to secure a large loan, which would be loaned out to the farmers upon a given scale in small amounts at 5 per cent.

While Mr. Hamersley was preparing the resolution Mr. T. T. Sich spoke for a few moments upon hops. He said they had English and Californian hops at their ranch near Agassiz, and the results from the former were nearly double that from the latter. The soil would however, grow any grade of hops well. Last year they had 700 pounds to the acre, and this year would very likely get 1100 pounds. There had been few lice this year and they did not suffer from mould or red spider. It cost 10 cents per pound here to place their hops in bale and freight cost $2.85 landed on the London dock. The eastern brewers were making many inquiries here. He regarded the business as profitable, but said it required considerable capital. The subsoil was of clay, while in some parts of Kent it was of chalk. The cost of machinery was moderate and the cost of slips $5 an acre and crowns $12 an acre. They had been able to furnish some slips. It was necessary to do fall ploughing to the depth of six inches, then harrowing and then light spring ploughing. The more care the better were the results.

Mr. Hamersley then submitted the resolution. It simply proposed that the government of the province make satisfactory financial arrangements to give the farmers loans for improvements, the money to be advanced at 5 per cent.

Mr. Anderson wanted to know if it would be under governmental control, and was answered in the affirmative. The same gentleman wanted to know if it was desirable to carry a large surplus, as to get cheap money large sums had to be borrowed.

Mr. Hamersley said that was a matter of detail that could be worked out.

Mr. Cunningham was opposed to the resolution, as they had the very important dyking request to make, and it would injure them to embarrass the government. He wanted cheap money, but believed it would come without that action. He counseled Mr. Hamersley to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Renouf was opposed to it on principle and for consistency.

Mr. Shopland favored the resolution, as the highlands needed aid, and Mr. Hamersley refused to withdraw it. He could not see how it would injure the dyking.

The chair said it would do no harm and Mr. Henry said he was in favor of anything that would help the farmer.

The resolution was carried on a division of 13 to 3, and the farmers' convention adjourned, to meet in Chilliwack in September.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lymans, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. 6ta&w

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:
"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,
WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT
gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed
To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE

KISSING THE BLARNEY.

Word Painted Description of the Charming Old Irish Castle.

Cork is one of the most beautiful cities of the world, writes Luke Sharp in the Detroit Free Press. Its houses rise in terrace upon terrace above one another, and the whole is encircled by an ampitheatre of green hills. Pleasant valleys open to view from the city of Cork, but none is so beautiful nor so altogether charming as that through which one has to go to visit the renowned Castle of Blarney.

Blarney is only six miles from Cork, and it is a delight to wander along the bank of that pretty trout stream, seated in the comfortable carriage of a railway train. At Blarney station the passenger for the castle pays his fee to the man at the gate, and enters a very pleasant park with running water on every side of him. He follows a path through green fields, while ahead of him on the hillside he sees the square gray dungeon keep of the ancient castle rise against the sky from among the green trees. It is a splendid old ruin, originally built in the 15th century by a man named McCarthy.

After walking up a steep bit of hill and through a grove one enters a gate and in among the ruins. The comparatively modern part of the castle is in hopeless ruin, while the more ancient portion, the dungeon keep, rises up as strong as the day it was built. The tremendously thick walls seem to be honeycombed with staircases, none of which are very broad. A person can go up one stair and down another, and go a third and down a fourth, and apparently keep on doing so all around the walls of Blarney Castle.

There is a pathway around the top, with a yawning emptiness on the inside where the three rooms, one above the other, once were. This path leads around to the celebrated Blarney stone, which has made this castle famous all over the world. This dizzy pathway is entirely unprotected on the inside. The parapet around this square keep is slanted somewhat slightly outward, and hangs over like the block-houses we used to build in America at the time we were fighting the Indians. The parapet is 120 feet from the ground, and one of its lowest stones is the Blarney stone, which is alleged to be so kissable. The Blarney stone is now held in place by two bands of iron.

Sir Walter Scott visited Blarney Castle in 1825, and was conducted over the ancient stronghold by the celebrated Father Prout. It is said that Sir Walter kissed the stone, but I doubt that, for at that time whoever kissed the stone had to be held by the heels with the head downward in order that the lips might reach the spot. Now they have cleared away some of the masonry from the inside of the parapet, so that a person by twisting his neck and kneeling down in a somewhat grotesque attitude, may kiss the stone. The hole through which you must put you head to kiss the stone from the inside is quite large enough to allow a man's body to drop down, and the sheer precipice exposed as one looks through that hole down to the tops of the trees below is anything but comforting. Two or three men have already fallen in attempting to kiss the Blarney stone.

There is another Blarney stone, which is even worse than the iron-bound kissable one. At the corner of Blarney Castle and opposite the celebrated stone, there stands a little tower, which is the highest point about the castle. It is supposed to be the correct thing to climb up, by very dilapidated steps, to the top of the tower. Once on top, there is standing room somewhat broader than your hand. There is no railing or parapet, and not even a flag pole to which you can cling. With a strong wind blowing, this Blarney stone is, to my mind, even more dangerous than the other.

The scenery around Blarney is certainly the finest the eye of man could desire to feast upon. We had a most charming walk of about a mile from the castle to St. Ann's hydropathic establishment, celebrated as the first place in Europe where Turkish baths were adopted. The hydropathic is situated in large undulating grounds of its own, and overlooks a beautiful valley with Blarney Castle visible just above the trees in the distance.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 30 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

Live
Men
Always
Advertise.

Canada

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the absence of so many upon holidays and the dullness of trade during the hot summer months, the publishers of the Art Portfolio of Canada (which has been announced for some weeks back in these columns) have decided upon suspending publication until September 15th next.

Parts one to eight can be had upon application.

Number nine will appear September 15th and one part each week thereafter until series is completed.

Canada is a perfect gem and should have a place in every Canadian household.

RUPTURE
More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other Trusses combined. Illustrated Pamphlet, Marriage Guide, sealed, 10 cents. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully proving a permanent cure in most cases. Consultation free to everyone. Illustrated book free.
CHARLES TILTON,
151 King St. W., Toronto.

Trafalgar Institute.
(Affiliated to McGill University.)
No. 53 Simpson Street, Montreal.
— FOR THE —
Higher Education
OF
Young Women
With preparatory department for girls between 10 and 14.
President, Rev. James Barclay, D.D.
Vice-President, Mr. A. T. Drummond.
Principal, Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.
The institute will re-open with an efficient staff of twelve resident and visiting teachers, on
Tuesday, 11th September 1894.
The Institute buildings are situated on the mountain side overlooking the City. The spacious grounds are attractively laid out and the surroundings are not only beautiful but very healthful.
For copy of Prospectus and other information apply to the principal, at the Institute, or to
A. F. Riddell, Secretary, 22 St. John St., Montreal.

NOTICE.

Separate tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 20th day of August instant, at 4 p.m., for supplying to the Corporation the necessary engines and boilers, dynamos and lamps, complete, for the proposed Electric Light Station.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., August 1, 1894.

NAVAL CONTRACTS

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Saturday, the 25th August instant, for supplying such quantities of fresh beef, mutton, vegetables, soft bread, biscuit, sugar, tea, flour, salt beef, milk, butter, eggs, fowls, firewood, lime, coffins and digging graves, as may be required for naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

T. SYDNEY DOBBIN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, August 3, 1894.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

(Incorporated 1890.)

TENDERS FOR VEGETABLES.

Sealed tenders will be received for supplying the above institution with all vegetables to the 30th June, 1895, to be delivered free. Those grown by white labor preferred. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before August 16th, 1894.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. M. YATES, Secretary.
Bastion Street.
aug8-1w

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerdine, Gorge Road.

VETERINARY.

D. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Brayn's Livery, 102 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe9tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homœopathic Society, British Gynœcological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice, Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 452.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5935, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy28 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy28 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
1-19 E. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Sell Ranges and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairs supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 186.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. HUMBER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anæsthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 e,m,f&w 1y]
Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

Gold and Silver Extraction.
The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process),
Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.
All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.
All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. jy21

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 25c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

Accurately Adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Optician. 21 Fort Street

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good man to manage one of my grocery stores; security $100. H. Stadthagen, 165 1-2 Douglas Street. 13-2t

WANTED—A young man to assist in country store and make himself generally useful. Wages $15 per month and found. Address C. Z., Times office. a13-2t

WANTED—Maid to take charge of child. Apply between hours of 10 a.m. and 12, noon, to Mrs. W. A. Ward, Pemberton Road. aug13

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper; no objections to the country. Apply to "Housekeeper," Times office. aug13-2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, nearly an acre on Burnside Road, city end; price $650. Appy 37 First Street, Work estate. aug13-2t

FOR SALE—Two story house, 5 rooms, on Frances ave., where Douglas street car passes. Price reduced from $1,300 to $850. Payable $10 cash and $10 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—A good farm at South Saanich; 97 acres, of which 92 acres is good land; 11 acres under cultivation; 1-4 acre in strawberries; fine orchard of 160 trees; a good 7-roomed modern house, stable chicken house and barn. Price reduced to $3,150. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—Several Thoroughbred English Pug Pups; also two thoroughbred Irish Setter Pups. Apply to W. McKeon, Oriental hotel. aug8-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—Three cushion tire Rudge Bicycles; or to rent. C. A. Godson, 15 1-2 Broad street. a1-tf

FOR SALE—Several horses. Apply at 127 Douglas street. jly26-tf

TO LET.

TO RENT—A well furnished five room cottage; desirable location. Apply 42 Cadboro Bay road. aug9-tf

WANTED—A house to rent at $15; must be situated near centre of city, or near car line. Send particulars to "Thomas," Times office. jy24

FURNISHED ROOMS to let by the day or week at Lobdon Block, corner Johnson and Broad streets. Mrs. M. Walker.

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce Avenue or Burnes House.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed eye-glasses. Finder will we suitably rewarded by returning to Times office. a9-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY—$500 to loan @ 8 per cent.; good security required. Apply Beaumont Boggs, P. O. Box 126. aug11-3t

A GOLD MINE in this adv. for you. Send at once. Your name neatly printed on 12 lovely cards (hidden name), 1 package comic acquaintance cards, dictionary of dreams, songs, recipes and sheet of scraps for 15 cents. Salem Card Co., Yarmouth, N. S. j28-1m

The Daily Times.

THE LATE SESSION.

The other day in Montreal Sir Richard Cartwright in conversation with a Star reporter summed up the late session as follows: "It was very much like going up the hill and coming down again. It was barren of results. The government gave evidence of an unsettled policy, and though an attempt was made by it to have tariff revision, the concessions made towards the end, under pressure, nullified the government's original intentions. From a merely tactical point of view it would have been better for the government to have left the tariff alone. The session, which will be remembered as a tariff session, was much too long, and the government fatigued itself and the house to no practical purpose. From a purely political point of view the most interesting feature of the session was the government's capitulation to Sir Charles Tupper in the matter of the French treaty. The two Sir Charleses were too much for the remainder of the government. There is not the least doubt but that the government's policy made manifest by Mr. Foster's declarations early in the session were reversed by the Tuppers. The local elections in Nova Scotia were of course taken into account. As to the treaty itself I may say that I do not expect any appreciable results. The advantages to Canada will be very small indeed, because the minimum French tariff is higher than we [illegible] will reap whatever may be obtained. The treaty will be a dead letter without steamship communication, and that is not in view. Any importations from France will probably come through the United States. This brings me to speak of the fast steamship line, and I can well say that no progress has been made during the past session. Unless the British government assists Canada in this matter there is very little use securing what is now spoken of." Then in answer to a question as to the intercolonial conference Sir Richard said: "Well, it was what might be called a very pleasant gathering of the members of the British family. It was the laying the foundation of a better understanding between us all. I fear, however, that it will not have any practical results for some time at least, because we would be looked upon in colonial markets as competitors rather than customers. The Australians came to us, I fear, for the purpose of furthering their cable and fast steamship lines more than for anything else. There was very little done of any importance. The party in power made a desperate attempt to break away from the old lines, but unsuccessfully. In the 'whitewashing' as in the other lines the old policy remains in full force." And in regard to the coming contest: "The Liberal party, as it must, is standing to its arms, and is prepared for the fray, whenever the government makes up its mind to bring it on."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Winnipeg Free Press: It is urged by a ministerial journal that, despite the French treaty, the Pelee Island wine growers still enjoy a reasonable protection under the Canadian tariff, and that they will probably find that the item of freight leaves them an ample margin of profit. As the freight from the Pelee wine district is greater than from Bordeaux to the same place, the advantage is not as clear as it might be. But if the reduced tariff on French wines and brandies still leaves a reasonable protection to Canadian wine manufacturers, wherein is the necessity for taxing the general consumer on British goods of daily use? Why should not other commodities come under a reduced tariff, and still leave a reasonable protection? Man does not live by wine and brandy alone.

The Colonist persists in classifying Mr. Hume as a government supporter, and thereby makes a total of 22 ministerialists to 11 oppositionists in the new legislature. We cannot understand why it should be content with stealing Mr. Hume from the opposition. Why not also steal Mr. Graham, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Sword and others? Why not, indeed, by this convenient process reduce the opposition down to three? Then the government would have ten to one instead of two to one. Our worthy neighbor should feel obliged to us for this hint.

MAD ANARCHY.

Conspiracies to Abduct Mme. Carnot and Burn Toulon.

A remarkable amount of excitement has been caused by the Figaro statements as to the plot to abduct Mme. Carnot hatched in anarchistic circles last May in order to secure the pardon of Emile Henry, then awaiting execution. Mme. Carnot was to be captured as she was leaving the well known shop, the Louvre, on a particular afternoon. A carriage resembling hers was to be in readiness and her own coachman was to be told that she meant to return to the Elysee on foot. Then, as she emerged from the shop, she would enter the anarchist vehicle, which would start off at great speed and the lady would be gagged and taken to a lonely cottage. The Figaro publishes a series of letters from anarchists to each other, in which the details of the plan are gleefully given. Two other letters were indicted, in readiness to be forwarded to M. Carnot and to the Figaro after the project had been carried out. In the first it was set forth that Mme. Carnot had been captured as a hostage, because the anarchists would not allow Henry to be guillotined. "Make your mind easy, no harm will be done to her, as we are anarchists, if you will secure Emile Henry's quiet escape. If you have him guillotined we will stab your wife without mercy. So much the worse for her and for you. If the police discover us, which will be bien epatant, a compagnon on guard will stab Mme. Carnot without more ado. The first letter remains a secret between us out of consideration for your dignity. It is, therefore, in your interests, president, to give orders for Emile Henry's escape. Look here, reflect and rest assured that we shall be pitiless. Vive l'Anarchie! (Signed), The Friends of Emile Henry." Preceding these are letters from the anarchists to each other. The first boasts that "the aristocrat" has stumped up 30,000 fr. for the attempt, and went on: "We shall have to show ourselves energetic and prudent. Yesterday the idea of stabbing Mme. La Carne (Mme. Carnot) to death in the case of our being discovered by the police, raised the enthusiasm of our mates (copains). When she is in our power one of us will remain constantly with her to watch her and to feed her (pour la faire boulotter). If Emile is executed so much the worse for her. This evening without fail to make arrangements. Vive l'Anarchie!" The next letter explains the details of the plot, as already told. Its style may be judged from the following brutal extracts: "We shall have to drive furiously as far as the fortifications. There L—— and two other mates will be waiting for us. They will get into the brougham and gag the creature, and half an hour later, without being seen or recognized, the Madame will be in our power. There is nothing to fear. Everything has been well provided for, and the idea is so flabbergastering that no one will guess the trick. It is much better than to throw the grapling irons on Carnot himself. In the first place it would be too difficult to accomplish, and then Carnot killed and out of the way, there would be another in his place, and Emile would be guillotined. I enclose in this letter the plan of the little house, with the draft of the ultimatum to be sent to Carnot and the press. It must be sent to the Figaro. That will be enough. You who have received a good education will put that placard all straight. Till Thursday, eight o'clock in the morning, Place du Theatre Francais. Vive l'Anarchie!"

The date fixed for the capture of Mme. Cranot was May 24, as it had been learned that she would visit the shop named on that day. This had been settled on the 20th, but, as it happened, Emile Henry was guillotined on the 21st, and once more the anarchists were forestalled. The Figaro asks whether these repeated checks did not lead the anarchists to decide on the assassination of M. Carnot. Some of those who were in the plot left Paris, and they may have induced Cesario to do the deed. "At any rate, may M. Casimir-Perier's police be put on their guard against similar attempts by this narrative. Such is the hope of all honest men," concluded the Figaro, which seems to assume that if the scheme had been tried at the door of the Louvre in broad daylight and in a crowded thoroughfare it would have proved successful; and, moreover, appears to consider that Mme. Carnot's servants would have returned to the Elysee with her carriage on the mere strength of a message delivered by a complete stranger, and that her cries as soon as she perceived her mistake would have been unheeded by the throng in the Rue de Rivoli. The abduction even of a child under such circumstances would be regarded by most people as no easy matter, but the journal would not presumably have given publicity to this story at such a moment unless it had excellent reasons for considering it authentic.

ITALIAN CORAL INDUSTRY.

Facts Presented in an Austrian Official Report.

The Journal of the Society of Arts says: "Genoa, Leghorn and Naples are the principal ports of Italy at which coral is worked up in establishments of more or less importance. The manufacturers, or rather those who are engaged in the coral working industry, buy it from the fishermen, who obtain it during the summer months—that is to say, from March to October—on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia. Formerly the Italian fisherman sought for coral on the French coast from Nice to Marseilles, and also in Algeria; but for some years past the French government, having imposed a tax of one thousand francs on foreign boats engaged in the coral fishing industry in French waters, this business has showed a decided falling off. Moreover a large amount of coral has been imported into Italy from Spain, Cape Verde Islands, Japan and sometimes from Dalmatia, although as regards the latter place the fishing for coral has been abandoned for some time past. It appears from a report recently presented to the Austrian Fishery Society of Trieste by the secretary, Mr. G. Hutterott, that prior to 1880 the product of the Italian coral fishery was insignificant; for example, a boat engaged in this business during six months in the year on the coast of Sardinia, with a crew of from ten to twelve men, frequently took no more than 30 kilograms of coral (about 66 pounds avoirdupois); a greater quantity than this was considered an excellent take. In 1880, however, the condition of the coral fishery was entirely changed and very large quantities were taken, due to the discovery of a coral reef at Sciaccia, in Sicily, and it was no uncommon thing for the fishermen to obtain in one day as much coral as previously they had been only able to obtain during the whole of the season. In this year the value of the coral fished amounted, according to the statistical returns of the director-general of the Italian mercantile marine, to about 3,000,000 lire (About £120,000). Consequently upon this enormous take there was a decided fall in prices, and, moreover, the supply of coral exceeded the demand, but of late years there has been a great falling off in the amount fished. A very good description of coral is that found in Sardinian waters, principally in the straits of Bonifacio, and is much esteemed on account of its good color. The Sciaccia coral is not so highly valued as the above, as the branches are not so large and the color is not so vivid."

ARMENIANS AND RUSSIANS.

The Native Element Is Strong In the Russian Province.

In every trade and every profession, in business and in the government services, the Armenian sees himself without a rival an in full possession of the field. He equips the postal service by which you travel, and if you are so fortunate as to find an inn the landlord will be an Armenian. If the local governor attaches to your service the head of the local police it will be a stalwart Armenians in Russian uniform, who will either find you a lodging or a shady garden in which to erect your tents. If you remark on the way some well-built edifice which aspires to architectural design it will be the work of an Armenian builder from Alexandropol. In that town itself, where the Armenians are most numerous, the love of building, which was so marked a characteristic of their forefathers, has blossomed again under kinder circumstances; a spacious cathedral and several large churches stand among new stone houses fronted with ambitious facades.

In Erivan each richer merchant has lodged himself in an agreeable villa, whose Italian architecture will rise from the shades of poplars and willows and fruit trees laden with fruit. The excellent wine which is found in Erivan is made according to the newest methods by an Armenian who has studied for two years in Germany the most modern appliances of the industry in Europe. The monetary transactions of the country are in the hands of Armenian bankers. The skilled workmen—jewelers, watchmakers, carpenters—are Armenians. Even the ill-meined officer of mounted frontier police, whose long association with the wilder elements, Kurds, and robbers of small and large degree, has lent him the appearance of a chief of brigands, will bear, not much to his honor, an Armenian name.

The large majority of the people do not speak Russian, or speak it very imperfectly. Indeed, were it not that the governors and chief police officials of large districts were Russians, and that Cossacks and Russian regular soldiers may here and there be seen, the traveler would not suspect that he was in a Russian province, and would go the way he listed with the most serene composure until he was rudely awakened by some abrupt collision with the Russian system and brought to his proper mind. As it is, the Armenian has edged out the Russian, and if peace were allowed its conquests unhindered he would ultimately rule in the land.—The Contemporary Review.

The loud talker is seldom a strong thinker.

A mistake is apt to attract more attention to us than a virtue.

Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much your duty as your interest to practice both.

ROBBING THE MINE.

Gang of Thieves Steal Bullion from the Treadwell Mine.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 13.—A few particulars regarding the Treadwell mine robbery have been secured from a passenger who came down on the Topeka. The gentleman said the news developed shortly before the Topeka left, so that no newspaper has as yet printed the facts.

According to the story the principal in one of the two gangs of thieves has been secured. He was suspected and was subsequently discharged from the mine, when he escaped on a ranch near Juneau. The company sent two detectives after him and they played working men and got quite friendly with the rancher. They discovered that he brought bullion 90 per cent. pure gold, to Juneau at intervals and when he had gone far enough they had him show them where the whole lot was, in all $1600. Upon securing the bullion they proceeded with their man to the city.

It is thought this man will turn state's evidence and thus expose a gang of thieves who have carried on their work in an extensive manner.

THE REALM OF FUSANG.

To the Editor: To assist the author of the prize on British Columbia, who pled that if he "had had opportunities of prolonged investigation into original documents and books, and had been in receipt of a government grant," his essay would have been better deserving of the prize; and as he may be contemplating a "more deserving" production, the following historic scrap, which goes a long way further back than his hero, Vasquez Nunez de Balboa, of 1513, is at his service "without money and without price." The Chinese monks were at least a thousand years ahead of de Balboa and took the wind out of the sails of Columbus. The Realm of Fusang should not be lost sight of in the next competition. It would gain the next prize as nicely as not. Yours, TATOOSH.

A California savant named Hadlay has pointed out in a recent work that there were Chinese in that country a thousand years before the Spaniards. Several German papers thereupon remarked, as long as five and twenty years ago Professor Newmann, of Munich, produced proofs from Chinese sources, of the discovery of America by that people. Earlier still, Desguignes affirmed that Chinese books spoke of a land in the east which can have been none other than America. Newmann even brings to light an account of the travels of a Chinese monk and missionary to the realm of Fusang.

That Fusank must mean Mexico is evident from the details given by the monk respecting the geographical position and products of the country. Among these he mentions a tree of which the shoots are eaten, the bark made into cloth paper, and the sap into intoxicating drink. This is the maguey, or great Chinese aloe, which is still used for these purposes. This monk went to Mexico in A. D. 499, according to our reckoning, but not as the first missionary, for five monks were sent there to spread the doctrine of Buddah in 458. What Mr. Hadlay further says respecting the similarity of certain customs among the Aztecs and Chinese, and the working of Buddahism upon the former religion, was also previously known. The list, however, is new, which he gives of cognate Aztec and Chinese words.

Sale of Bankrup Stock
Dress Goods at Russell & McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

LONG LIFE OF RUSSIANS.

Many of the Czar's Subjects Become Centenarians.

It has long been a well-established fact that abnormal longevity is more common among the Russians than among any other of the European nations. From an official report collated from well authenticated local registers, it now appears that the Government of Kieff takes the first place of all Russian provinces in this respect. During last year, it is officially stated, there were 14 centenarian deaths registered in that Government. In the city of Kieff one man died aged 110 years, whilst within the suburban circle two women died aged respectively 102 and 104 years. In Berditcheff two men reached the respective ages of 101 and 114 years. In Vassilkoff, another patriarch there died in his 115th year. In the same district there died a Jewess aged 105; in Sevenigorodka, a man of 110 years; in Tarastscha, another of 105; in Uman, two men aged respectively 106 and 102 years; in Radomytzel, a Jew aged 107 and a Christian aged 103; and lastly, a man of 105 years died at Tcherkassy. [illegible] persons, dying within the same year and within the limits of one district, whose united ages amount to 1,489 years. According to the Saratoff journals there is still living in that Government an ancient veteran of the First Napoleon's army, formerly Lieut. Savin, and since 1812 known as Nicolai Alexandrovitch Savin, who has celebrated 126 birthdays.

The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as he keeps them in health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense, and one of the strongest recommendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which not only cures diseases but prevents them.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street. •

—The steamer Danube leaves on Wednesday evening for the north.

—Don't forget K. of P. excursion to Seattle Aug. 18. Tickets $1.50. •

—Carter House billiard and pool parlors, Duck Building, Broad street. tf.

—Take in K. of P. excursion Aug. 18th and see regatta on Lake Washington. •

—All the berths on the Islander for the K. of P. excursion to Seattle on Saturday have been sold.

—We are just in the midst of the "friut season," and Weilers are selling their preserve jars, etc., in large quantities, and why? They are Mason's and the best you can get. •

—Great Northern railway—Special excursion rates in favor of Grand Army Republic encampment at Pittsburg, Pa. Round trip fare, good for 60 days from September 2, 3 and 4, $65.

—The holders of tickets numbers 173, 144 and 88, won the three chemical pictures raffled by Mrs. Walkem for Mrs. Wise. The pictures can be obtained at Maplehurst, 153 Blanchard street.

—The machinery taken from the collier San Pedro is to be sent to San Francisco. The Mineola, which arrived from Nanaimo this morning, is now at the outer wharf taking on the machinery.

—Great Northern railway special excursion rates in favor of Knights of Pythias conclave at Washington, D. C. Round trip fare to Washington, D. C., good for 60 days, from August 20, 21 and 22, $12.75.

—The mowing of the thistle crop continued in the police court this morning, the majority of cases so far being with non-resident owners, whose agents have neglected the notifications. A fine of $5 follows most of the convictions.

—The hose reel race between rival teams of the local fire department will be run on Broad street about 7 o'clock this evening. Both teams have been training hard, and as they are very evenly matched a close contest should result.

—The Carter House pool tournament closed last night with the match between C. Lawson and J. H. Penketh. This was won by Penketh by two points. This gave J. H. Penketh first place and the gold watch and C. Lawson second and the gold pin.

—Major and Mrs. Read, of Winnipeg, continue to conduct the Salvation Army meetings in the Lyceum Hall. Last night the meeting was for the benefit of the building fund. At the close of the session the committee reported $2000 in cash and $1000 worth of building stone as having been contributed up to date.

—In the police court this morning a young man who gave his name as Harry Dalmaine explained to his honor that this was the first time he had come in contact with the fell destroyer in Victoria. Would the court please to give a chance to go and be a better man? The court delivered the youth a lecture and granted the request.

—The arrangements for the week's programme at the agricultural exhibition will be further considered at the meeting of the general committee in the city hall this evening at eight o'clock. Members of the committee report that they have received great encouragement so far and there is no doubt but that the arrangements outlined at the last meeting can be made very successful.

—The committee of the Liberal association last night outlined a programme for the visit of Mr. Laurier and party. It is probable that a reception, or garden party, will be held, and a public meeting ing in the evening, at which an address will be presented by the Liberal club. If time permits Mr. Laurier will be asked to visit Saanich. From Victoria Mr. Laurier will go to Nanaimo, and thence to Vancouver and Westminster, and at each place he will address meetings, which will no doubt be very largely attended.

—Parents are required to send their children to the schools within their districts which are [illegible] West ward—The whole of the city on the west side of the harbor and arm. North ward—All the district lying north of the following: Commencing at the water, along the centre of Johnson, Government, Pandora, Blanchard, Chatham, Cook and Bay streets, and Cedar Hill road to the south boundary of Oakland estate, thence east to the city boundary. South ward—All that district lying south, commencing at the custom house, along the centre of Wharf, Humboldt, Maclure, Collinson, Franklyn and Cook streets, southward to the sea. Central ward—All that portion of the city between the North and South wards to the city boundary eastward. Residents of the North and Central wards have the privilege of sending their children to the Spring Ridge school, up to the fourth division.

—Seamen George Reid, J. Brown, J. Wheelan, E. Smith and J. North of the ship Lismore appeared in the provincial police court this morning to answer to a charge of "refusing to do duty." To this will probably be added a charge of assault, broaching cargo, etc. From the evidence of Captain Ferguson, Sergeant Langley, and Officers Campbell and [illegible] it appears that the men were drinking to an extent which made frequent resting spells necessary, especially when the fatiguing task of weighing the anchor began. When the officers arrived on board the vessel they found the men down in the forecastle taking a smack. To the question of the captain as to why they were not at work Reid replied that they were taking a spell, and would go to work when they got really. The case was adjourned until 4.15 this afternoon to give the captain a chance to produce the log book. The assault and cargo broaching cases will then be taken up.

—Family scales at McLennan & McFeely's. •

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. •

—H. M. S. Royal Arthur took in 700 tons of coal yesterday in very quick time. It was all in by 4 p.m.

—You can combine pleasure with labor by the use of the "Acme" or "Peerless" clothes wringers. Weiler Bros. have them.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—The telephone poles are now in place and wire stringing on the line to connect the new quarantine station at William Head with the city has been commenced.

—We don't want to sell a second rate article. That's why we sell the "Acme" and "Peerless" clothes wringers. They are first-class. Weiler Bros. •

—Admiral Stephenson has been confined to his bed for several days. It was feared he would have to go to the naval hospital, but he is a good deal better to-day.

—The steamer City of Topeka sailed at three oclock this afternoon for Alaska. A number of the passengers who came over on the Arawa, among them Count Bismarck, went up on her.

—The steamer Empress of Japan, scheduled to arrive from the Orient to-day, will not be here until Wednesday night or Thursday, having been delayed two days on the other side.

—Beauty of finish attracts the eye. That is one reason why the "Acme" and "Peerless" clothes wringers will command your attention when buying a wringer. Weiler Bros. sell them. •

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Cox took place this morning. Services were conducted at the Roman Catholic cathedral by Rev. Father Nicolaye and at the grave by Rev. Father Laterme.

—James Hughes to-day received the contract for the erection of a Methodist church on Wilkinson road. The site for the building was donated by Mr. Luskin and the work will be proceeded with at once.

—H. M. S. Royal Arthur leaves on Friday morning with time expired men and invalids, who are to be sent to England. She will remain in Vancouver for a few days and will then go out on her quarterly and prize firing. She will return on the 26th inst.

—There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Henry Jacob Carlow, which took place this afternoon. The cortege left the residence at 2.30 and Emmanuel Baptist church at 2.45. Services were read at the latter place by Rev. Mr. McEwen.

—The attention of the police court was occupied during the afternoon with an infraction of the public morals by-law. The usual audience were invited by the magistrate to find some other form of amusement although the court was not generally declared closed.

—The case of Elford & Smith v. the Victoria & Sidney railway was referred to the arbitrators yesterday. Mr. Chas. Hayward is the arbitrator for Elford & Smith, Mr. A. J. Jack for the railway and Mr. B. W. Pearse umpire. The case will probably be decided in a few days.

—The new Methodist church at South Saanich will be dedicated on the 19th inst. The services will be conducted in the afternoon and evening by Rev. Joseph Hall. The dedication will be followed by a social on the 21st, which is under the management of the ladies of the new congregation. Arrangements will be made for train service for the occasion.

West of England Tweeds

Fifty cents per yard at Russell & McDonald's.

THE SEWERAGE WORK.

Coughlan & Mayo Secure the Contract for Government Street Sewer.

The sewerage committee met this afternoon to award the contracts for the continuation of the sewers. At the time of going to press the committee had decided on one contract, No. 1, to Coughlan & Mayo. Their tender was $8,585.80. Contract No. 1 is for the main on Government street from Fort to Yates, and Yates from Government to Broad. No. 2—View from Douglas to Broad, Fort from Douglas to Broad, Broad from View to Yates, and Yates from Broad to Douglas. No. 3—Broughton from Government to Douglas and Courtenay from Gordon to Government. No. 4—Courtenay from Wharf to Langley, Langley from Courtenay to Yates, Yates from Langley to near Government, and Fort near Government to Langley. No. 5—Fort from Langley to Wharf, Bastion from Court alley to Wharf, and Yates from Langley to Wharf. No. 6—Cormorant from Douglas to present sewer near Government, and Fisguard from Store to Douglas. No. 7—Herald from Store to Douglas.

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 65 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of resetting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large CRAYON, $1.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Case of "When She Came Back the Cupboard Was Bare!"

In the speedy trials court this morning Chin Ying was tried before Mr. Justice Drake for the theft of four $20 gold pieces and one $10 gold piece, and also two gold toothpicks and a gold pin, from Dai Gim, a Chinese lady who lives on Fisguard street. Dai Gim's account of the transaction was that on the 14th day of July last the accused, a young Chinaman about twenty years of age, came into her house and lay down on a bunk and smoked opium for about two hours, when she went out for about an hour. When she came back Chin was still there and asked her to cook supper for him, giving her at the time six bits to buy a chicken. He then went out, saying he would be back in a few minutes. The complainant then looked in the inner room and saw the cupboard was open and found her money was gone. When she went out the cupboard was locked and she had the key with her. Dai Gim then went on a hunt for Chin and found him in the house of another woman named Sing in the same building. Chin Ying gave evidence on his own behalf. He knew nothing about the stealing. An hour before going into Dai Gim's house he looked in the window and saw a man in there with the woman. Defendant's counsel contended that the evidence was not conclusive enough to justify a conviction, but the judge held otherwise, and sentenced the prisoner to six months in jail. A. G. Smith for the prosecution and L. Crease and W. H. Langley for prisoner.

In the action of De Cosmos v. the corporation of the city of Victoria the plaintiff's motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants, the corporation, from proceeding to collect the assessments made in pursuance of the Broad street extension and local improvement by-laws, came on at 2 to-day before Mr. Justice Drake. Mr. Helmcken, for the plaintiff, contended that neither the by-laws nor the municipalities act gave the corporation power to assess particular lots or lot owners for the amount paid by the corporation in expropriating the land for Broad street extension, claiming that the by-laws and act applied only to improvements such as opening, extending, grading, etc. Mr. W. J. Taylor replied for the city. Judgment was reserved.

One Third of Original Cost

Is the sale price of Dress Goods at Russell & McDonald's.

LORD ABERDEEN'S ESTATES.

Evidence Given Before the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Before the Royal commission on agriculture, presided over by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. George Muirhead, factor for Lord Aberdeen's estates in Aberdeenshire, in the course of his evidence, said that the acreage of Lord Aberdeen's estate was 53,000 acres, the rental being about £40,000 a year. Since 1872 Lord Aberdeen has spent over £200,000 in improvements on the estate. In 1880 £21,000 was returned to the tenants, owing to the disastrous season of 1879; in 1886 £5068 was returned; and in 1892, £2039. In 1886 a revaluation was offered to every tenant, and to those who accepted it it brought a reduction of about 22 per cent., but nothing like all the tenants asked for a revision. The new rents under the revision were to stand for five years. In 1890 these rents were raised 11 per cent. All the tenants were under lease. He gave details of the number of years' rent at 18s. an acre, which it took to equip holdings of different sizes, ranging from £120 for holdings of five acres to £2300 for holdings of 500 acres. He had at least 100 applications for farms lying in his office to-day. The farms which came to be let were generally let for less than some applicants were willing to give. Judging from the regularity with which rents were paid he had no reason to suppose that the agricultural depression was felt in Aberdeenshire. His opinion was that the depression existing generally was due [illegible] of the currency and the consequent appreciation of gold. The only remedy he could suggest was an addition to the supply of gold.

PERSONAL.

J. Savannah returned from the Sound this morning.

T. G. Earle, of Lytton, is at the New England.

F. B. Pemberton returned from the Mainland last evening.

A. L. Campbell was a passenger from the Sound last evening.

Herbert Stanton and wife returned to Nanaimo yesterday.

Thos. McNeeley and wife, of Ladner's, are at the Oriental.

Hugh G. Bowker and C. S. Heningway, of Holyoke, are at the Driard.

H. Bloomingdale, with S. Leiser & Co., left for the Sound this morning.

E. V. Bodwell will leave for Harrison Hot Springs to-morrow for a two weeks vacation.

J. E. Fagan, of the Vancouver custom house is in the city waiting for the Empress.

W. D. Drummond, of Mayne Island, and H. Currie, of Grand Prairie, are at the Oriental.

J. S. Richards, formerly chief engineer on the wrecked collier San Pedro, was in the city to-day. He is now on the collier Mineola.

R. Borland, of the firm of Veith & Borland, 150-Mile House, is at the Oriental. He has been running a pack train between Cariboo and Hazelton.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tu&s

Labor Saved . . .

By using Findley's Soaps. Special attention is called to Findley's Borax Soap for washing flannel wear, they will not shrink or discolor, but be soft and white if washed by this soap.

. . . WORKS: Cor. Herald and Govt. Sts.

The British Columbia SUGAR REFINERY

...PRICE LIST...

Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., Bags	4½c. per lb
Yellow, according to quality,	3⅝ to 4¼c. "
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5½c. "
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6c. per lb.

(Applicable to Lots of 5 Barrels or equal.)

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Company guarantee their Sugars to be absolutely pure.

Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.

Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

When You Ask for B. C. Sugar See That You Get It.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 18.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 18 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

Short Talks on Advertising

The use of illustrations in advertising is becoming more and more general and more and more intelligent. Their chief merit lies in the fact that they show the article pictured as it looks in actual use. If the advertisement is about shoes, the picture is of a man pulling on an easy shoe, or of a dainty, stylish woman lifting a pretty and shapely foot. The illustrations are always suggestive and always well drawn. I may as well say here that I do not think much of alleged humorous cuts that are used more or less all over the country—the ones which run to puns and "cuteness." They may attract attention, but attracting attention isn't the best that an ad can do. A comic cut isn't convincing. It doesn't tell anything, or prove anything about the man or the goods advertised. I don't believe that such ads sell goods. The English idea is very largely the use of some pretty picture irrespective of its subject, or its relation to the thing advertised. The idea in this case also is to attract attention. I think it is wrong. A cut should be used merely to illustrate the advertisement, and not as the advertisement itself. Illustration should be subsidiary to the reading, daily paper advertising the cut should be small. I like outline cuts about an inch to an inch and a half wide, with reading matter set down one side. Generally speaking, advertisements being truthful statements, illustrations draw attention to and emphasize them. Placed in a good medium like the Times, they are read and business follows.

WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

RATTRAY & HALL

Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.

Special Rates for Carload Lots.

OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 24 Store Street. Telephone No. 22.

Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 10c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully

To

All who are interested in having their home nicely fitted up with the latest, prettiest and most useful things in china, furniture, curtains, lamps, bric-a-brac, etc., or who may

Be

concerned as to what they shall select as a wedding, birthday or other present, we would suggest as a good place

Or

rather the best place for articles in these lines, the large and elegant store of Weiler Bros., Nos. 51 to 55 Fort street, where will be found a wide range for both the tastes and purses of all classes, since the products

Not

only of Canada, but of the United States, England, Germany, and other countries are there

To

contribute to the pleasure of a selection, and since it is the firm's constant aim to make prices as low as good workmanship and the cost of doing business will permit them to

Be

Satisfaction TO... PEOPLE WITH CASH

... Will be found at...

JOHNS BROS.,

261 Douglas St.

Prices cut all round to suit present hard times.

Money refunded if goods are not as represented—FIRST CLASS.

I. O. O. F.

A meeting will be held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, on Douglas Street, on Friday evening, 17th instant, at 7.30 sharp, for the purpose of organizing a new lodge of the I.O.O.F. in this city. All sojourning Odd fellows or any other person wishing to join will make it a point to be present.

Aug. 13-1t (Colonist copy.)

CANADIAN NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Brandon Liberals have nominated Mr. Chas. Adams for the legislature.

Stevens & Burns, brass founders and tool manufacturers of London, have assigned with liabilities placed at $50,000.

While holding a horse, the ten-year-old son of Robert Hutchinson, of London, was dragged for nearly half an hour and was dead when found.

The Dominion government has asked the Manitoba government to provide for the education of the deaf and dumb residents of the Northwest Territories at a fixed rate.

The death is announced by cable of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. W. G. Wallace, B.D., Toronto, who was on a tour with her husband through Scotland, and died suddenly there.

At Norwood, W. C. Harrison's saw mill, planing mill, sash and door factory, and a large quantity of lumber were destroyed by fire. The loss is $12,000 and the insurance $4,000.

Mr. James Christie, a rancher, was found dead on the trail north of Calgary. The track of a buggy wheel into a gopher hole was seen where he was found. Deceased was 65 years old.

Mary, the 16-year-old daughter of Jas. Freeman, near Kingston, in jumping off a hay mow, fell on the handle of a fork sticking in the ground, which penetrated the abdomen. She died a few hours later.

After a long argument by Attorney-General Blair and L. A. Curry, G. C. Carey, of St. John, N. B., was found guilty of circulating bogus notes with fraudulent intent. The jury was out several hours.

Mrs. Edward Clarke, who keeps a fashionable boarding house in Montreal, is under arrest, charged with conspiring with several young men who boarded with her, to defraud local merchants. The young men implicated have left town.

In order to secure it from further molestation a mound of cement six feet in diameter has been built on the top of the coffin containing the body of the late Patrick Purcell, which has been buried in the old grave at Flannigan's Point, near Cornwall.

French Canadians are flocking to the northern parts of Ontario in hundreds. Official figures show that during the past few months some 500 French speaking families, representing 2,500 souls, have settled in that part of the province. Of these, the majority are returning settlers from the eastern and northwestern states.

The Baptist ministers who were so roughly handled by the populace of St. Roch's, Quebec, have arranged to reopen their evangelistic meetings again in a short time. Mayor Parent has promised them that they will be properly protected in future. All the local newspapers, both French and English, condemn the outrage most severely. The rioters' actions were denounced from the pulpits of Catholic churches on Sunday.

A deputation representing the citizens of Medicine Hat, has been in Montreal interviewing the officials of the Canadian Pacific railway with a view to removing Assistant Niblock from Medicine Hat. The deputation, which consists of Messrs. Cousins, Calder, and St. George, took with them a petition signed by a large number of citizens representing that Niblock used his position as the chief officer of the C. P. R. to injure sections of the country against which he has a spite. Vice-president Shaughnessy promised to give the matter consideration.

CABLE NEWS.

Nicaraguan Canal Company Looking for Money in England.

London, Aug. 13.—Lord Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, moved the second reading of the evicted tenants bill in the house of lords this afternoon.

Sir James Whitehead, Bart., an advanced Liberal and home ruler, ex-lord mayor of London, has withdrawn from parliament on account of ill health. He sat for Leicester.

La Presse, of Paris, says that the pardon's committee reported to President Casimir-Perier to-day in favor of carrying out the death sentence of Santo Caesario, the murderer of President Carnot.

The naval manoeuvres off the Irish and English coasts has caused a revival of the movements to build a dock at Gibraltar. The climax of the manoeuvres was a battle near Belfast on August 5. The admiralty judges decided on the 8th that the Queenstown-Falmouth fleets had defeated the Falmouth-Beerhaven fleets. According to the pre-arranged problem, this meant that the French starting from Toulon and Brest had defeated the English starting from Malta and Portmouth. The fight took place at Glenarm, to which Belfast corresponded in the plan of the manoeuvres. The French fleets succeeded in effecting a juncture before the English fleets met and then defeated them one at a time. Upon returning under the Gibraltar forts for protection the English vessels found no dock for refitting.

A dispatch to the Lokalanzeiger of Berlin from Belgrade, Servia, says that a band of brigands openly attacked the village of Paleravatz a few days ago, killed many of the inhabitants, pillaged and set fire to the houses, bound the women and girls and carried them off to the mountains.

The court of appeals in Paris has decided to ask the government to prosecute the Intransigeante newspaper for printing Henri Rochefort's insulting criticisms of the judges who are conducting the present trials of anarchists.

Messrs. Weed and Bartlett, who are reported to have come to England to seek financial aid for the Nicaragua canal company are reported to have said in an interview: "While the shareholders of the Nicaraguan Canal Company are patriotic and willing to let the United States in on any fair basis in order to carry out the enterprise, they do not propose to be mulcted or to let the project collapse. If the United States will not carry out the undertaking we shall not refuse any fair proposition from another source. We shall only stipulate that until a large amount be paid, the first claim in the enterprise shall be reserved to the United States. If congress delays capital until European capital shall have been invested, it must not complain. It really makes little difference whence the money comes from."

The Kalifas have revolted. It is reported from Morocco city and killed a number of Kalifas. Other Kalifas are fleeing. Kasbah has been destroyed. The rebels are electing their own cadis and defying other authorities. They promise to maintain order. Highway robbery, they say, will be punished with death, and justice will be meted out to all persons. Tyranny and extortion caused the uprising.

Warsaw, Aug. 13.—The great coal mines near Dombrowaua Gradno have been burning since Friday afternoon. The fire was started by an explosion of gas while the full force were underground and comparatively few miners were rescued. The report is that 700 men are entombed and all hope of saving them has been abandoned. The mines are owned by the Franco-Italian bank.

THE DOCTORS SAID IT WOULD NOT LIVE.

A Montreal Baby Saved by Lactated Food.

BABY GIBBS.

Almost every precious little life that has been sacrificed to ignorance, might have been saved to the parents and the country.

Poor and improper food dieting is responsible for thousands of little lives. Physicians emphatically say so.

All summer complaints such as cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery, are preventable when pure and life-giving Lactated Food is used for the baby. It is now an established fact that infants who are weak, puny and sickly, are soon made strong, fat and healthy on Lactated Food.

Mrs. W. Gibbs, 257 Richmond street, Montreal, testifies as follows about the good results of Lactated Food.

"I think it my duty as a mother to tell you what Lactated Food has done for my baby. I tried first three other foods, and they were no good, and baby got so bad that I sent for a doctor, who said as much that baby would not live.

"A lady friend told me to use Lactated Food. I sent for a sample; baby seemed to like it, and kept it on its stomach, something it could not do with other foods. I have used it ever since and baby is fat and strong. I am sure Lactated Food has saved its life."

California News.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The strikers now lying in the county jail and Alameda prison have had their bails reduced from $5,000 to $500 and two of them have already been released and the balance of them are expected to give the requird bail to-day. They denounce their incarceration as an outrage.

Valejo, Cal., Aug. 13.—A small fire occurred on Saturday evening on board the U. S. steamer Marion. The damage was slight.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 13.—Henry Knox, ex-strike leader, will run for sheriff of Rollo county on the populist ticket, and his friends are confident of his election. Knox says he has signed a contract with a San Francisco theatrical firm to take part in a drama, and that he is to get $100 per week.

Paso Robles, Cal., Aug. 13.—S. P. Stevens, the city clerk, was taken to San Quinten to-day to serve a term of one year for forgery committed in signing the name of T. F. Hood to a note on which he raised $85. He is also short $52.67 in the Oddfellows lodge accounts.

The Irrepressible Small Boy.

Now is the season when the ubiquitous small boy fills himself with green plums and greener apples, and bolts half-ripe cherries, seeds and all. His voracity almost invariably leads to cramps, diarrhoea, or dysentery, and the family hearthstone resounds with his lamentations. If his parents are prudent people they will have a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, ready for such emergencies, and a spoonful of this great specific will bring the young scamp around all right. Druggists all sell it. Only 25 cents per bottle. [illegible]

Give the BABIES NESTLE'S FOOD And they will grow up TO BLESS YOU.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

by a perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men, mind and body. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go in hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Send sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

NO. 235.

A BY-LAW

To Authorise a Certain Expenditure.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. In addition to the amounts mentioned in By-law 221, entitled the "Municipal Revenue By-law, 1894," it shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay, from time to time, the amounts which become necessary for the service mentioned in the statements lettered A and C in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. It shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay such sums of money as may be authorized from time to time by resolution of the Council of the Corporation, as are set forth in requisitions which have been properly recommended and approved, and for which warrants have been authorized by the Council to be issued for the services mentioned in the statements lettered D, E and G, and votes 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 32, 41 and 59, respectively, hereto annexed: Provided that before making the payment the auditor has marked his initials against the total amount of the voucher to certify to its correctness, and that the Council have authorized the payment, and that the sums paid and authorized are not in each case in the aggregate in excess of the sum named in the above votes and statements.

3. This By-law may be cited as the "Municipal Expenditure By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 30th day of July, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 6th day of August, 1894.

(L.S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

I.—CITY DEBT.

No. of Vote.	Statement "A."		Total.
1	INTEREST.		
	6 months' interest on Electric Light By-law, 1894, payable 1st November, $55,000, 4½ per cent.		$1,237 50
2	SINKING FUNDS.		
	Semi-annual payment, Electric Lighting By-law, 1894	$180 00	
	Quarterly Payments— Permanent Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1891	37 00	
	Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894	44 00	
	Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894	184 00	
			449 00
			$1,679 50

III.—CIVIC SALARIES.

No. of Vote.	Statement "C."	Total
17	STREET LIGHTING.	
	Lamp Cleaner 2 months @ $60	$120 00

IV.—CITY INSTITUTIONS (Maintenance).

No. of Vote.	Statement "D."	tal.
19	CEMETERY.	
	For all purposes	$ 100 00
21	PARK.	
	For all purposes	150 00
23	FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
	Repairs $300 00	
	Furniture and Bedding 50 00	
		350 00
25	STREET LIGHTING.	
	For all purposes	1,000 00
26	HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.	
	Provisions $500 00	
	Fuel 150 00	
	Sundries 150 00	
		800 00
		$2,400 00

V.—BUILDINGS AND SURVEYS.

No. of Vote.	Statement "E."	Total.
32	FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
	Buildings	600 00

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Vote.	Statement "G."	Total.
41	Stationery	$ 400 00
59	Miscellaneous, not detailed	1,000 00
	Total	$1,400 00

NO. 234.

A BY-LAW

To Amend the Revenue By-law, 1893.

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. Section 7 of the Revenue By-Law 1893, is hereby reapealed and the following section is hereby substituted therefor and shall form part of the said by-law.

7. The procedure for enforcing sections and 3 of this by-law and the schedule referred to therein shall be those prescribed by the Municipal Act, 1892. In all other cases every person who is guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary manner before the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the said city, be liable for every such offence, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and if such penalty and costs be not paid either immediately or within such period as such police magistrate or justices may appoint, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding three calendar months unless such costs and penalty be sooner paid."

This by-law may be cited as the "Revenue By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 24th day of July, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 30th day of July, 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 30th day of July, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic and Popular Route to the East. Running through Sleepers and Tourist Cars to

MONTREAL, BOSTON, TORONTO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,

WITHOUT CHANGE

For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Or to GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Ross, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots. Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." TONNAGE 1117

8 30 pm	Lv	M H	... Victoria ...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	... Seattle ...	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	... Tacoma ...	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

R. R. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

HONOLULU, SY. O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA [illegible] Saturday, September 1st, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 128 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The [illegible] New Steel Screw Steamer Alameda. Thursday, August 23rd, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the mail.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

For W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Beatty Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

Umatilla - - August 16

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Connecting January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

82, 84 & 86 Store St., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock p.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luis Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent, JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 5.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND READ DOWN. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 1 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND. READ UP. No. 2 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
Dp. 8.00 A.M.	Dp. 3.00 P.M.		WELLINGTON Dp.	Ar. 5.00 P.M.	Ar. 11.45 A.M.
8.04	3.04	2	NORTHFIELD	4.56	11.41
8.14	3.14	4	CHASE RIVER	4.46	11.31
8.20	3.20	5	SOUTH WELLINGTON	4.40	11.25
8.24	3.24	6½	GOLDSTREAM	4.36	11.21
8.31	3.31	8	SUMMIT SIDING	4.29	11.14
8.34	3.34	9	SUMMIT LAKE	4.26	11.11
8.40	3.40	10½	MOBLEY SIDING	4.20	11.05
8.44	3.44	11½	ROCKLEY	4.16	11.01
8.50	3.50	13	DUNCANS	4.10	10.55
8.55	3.55	14½	COBBLE HILL	4.05	10.50
9.05	4.05	18	CHEMAINUS	3.55	10.40
9.15	4.15	22½	OYSTER BAY SIDING	3.45	10.30
9.25	4.25	27	NANAIMO Ar.	3.35	10.20
9.30	4.30	28	WELLINGTON Ar.	3.30	10.15

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt. H. E. BEAN, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME !!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accomodations for second-class passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1102 Pacific Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. R. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesdays 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesdays, 7 a.m.
" Comox Wharf Thursdays at 4 p.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Union for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Yellow Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at Company's ticket office, Victoria. [illegible]

Neglege Shirts Just Received 20 doz. Fine Outing Shirts, Neck Ties to match; Prices $1, $1.25 and $1.50. This is a Job Line and will be Sold cheap.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson St.

SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.

Tenders on the Work Opened Last Night—An Appeal for the Militia.

Board of Aldermen Wish to Have a Talk With the Steel Plant Man.

The full aldermanic board gathered at the desks for the regular city council meeting last evening. After waiting a few minutes for his worship the mayor who failed to appear, Ald. Munn was voted to the chair. Business opened with the reading of the following letter:

To the Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—As commanding officer of the B.C.B.G.A., I beg to draw your attention to a matter that is deserving of your kind consideration and support. The established strength of the militia at the present time in the city is 325 officers and men. The city has never done anything for the regiment to show that the sacrifice made by the men both in pocket and time are appreciated by the citizens. There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of having a trained body of men, always ready to be called upon in any emergency, and such being the case, I would ask that you show your interest in the militia by granting exemption from poll tax to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men who are certified to be duly enrolled in the regiment. It is only right that the city should hold out some inducement to men to join, and I think this way woul be the most equitable and the most popular. The Dominion government exempts us from jury duty, and the provincial government makes us an annual grant of money. The expenses, however, of keeping up a regiment of militia in our efficient state are very heavy and the most of the cash has to come out of the pockets of the officers and men. Not only do the citizens possess a fine force always ready to do their duty when called upon, but they also have a band which I think I may be allowed to say is by far the best that has ever been given up in the city, and which would be a credit to any large town. I feel certain that if you will grant the exemption asked for you will have the hearty endorsement of the entire community. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. G. PRIOR,
Lieut.-Col.
Commanding B.C.B.G.A.

The communication was referred to the finance committee after several expressions favoring the request.

Notification of intention to put in sidings at the intersections of Cadboro Bay road and Yates street, and Mt. Tolmie road were received from the Electric Railway and Lighting Company, and referred to the street committee.

Arthur Paine, who has a claim for damages received from a trestle, asked through his solicitors for a reply to a former communication. It was explained that the affair was well in hand and only needed a little more time for investigation.

The British Columbia Terra Cotta company stated that they were prepared to deliver the 5000 feet of sewer pipe recently ordered and asked if the city would be likely to require any more this season.

Ald. Harris moved that the company be informed that the city would be ready for the 5000 feet in about two months, and that the council could not yet say how much, if any, more would be required.

Ald. Baker thought it would be best to wait until after awarding the present contracts then the city engineer would know how much more would be required. On motion it was referred to the sewerage committee.

W. J. Wrigglesworth was selected from several candidates for the position of assistant lamp trimmer for the corporation.

The cedar post fenders were opened and referred to the electric light committee.

On the sewer construction tenders the following bids were received: Harrison & Walkley (No. 1), $9240.85; (No. 2), $7267.25; (No. 3), $6085.83; (No. 4), $9202.05 (No. 5), $6328.14; (No. 6), $11,589.19; (No. 7), $5700.50; Elford & Smith (No. 4), $13,403.24; (No. 6), $15,047; (No. 7.), $9687.36; G. Glover & Co. (No. 3), $5393.45; (No. 6), $13,424.80; (No.7), $6981; Coughlan & Mayo (No. 1), $8585.80; (No. 2), $7054.75; (No. 3), $5899.49; (No. 4), $10,751.90; (No. 5), $7192.91; (No. 6), $14,531.19; (No. 7), $7197.26; McGregor & Jeeves (No. 1), $14,188.46; (No.2), $8149.82; (No. 3), $7105.24; (No. 4), $12,611.89; (No. 5), $8830.80; (No. 6), $17,100.29; (No. 7), $8989.72; McDonald & McBeth (No. 1), $5751.20; (No. 2), $4595.70; (No. 5), $7327.05; (No. 6), $13,262.35; (No. 7), $6051.85.

They were turned over to the sewerage committee without discussion.

Bills amounting to $498.21 reported by the finance committee were ordered paid.

The report of the streets and bridges committee was read. It recommended that steps be taken to render the wharves along the inner harbor more secure. Strong gates and an hand rail of some kind were suggested. The railroad company was cautioned to attend to the gates when the swing bridge is opened. The report was received and adopted.

Ald. Ledingham then called the attention of the council to the talk about establishing a steel plant in British Columbia. He had been informed that the promoter, after spending some days in Victoria had gone over to Vancouver and had been eagerly received by the council. The speaker was of the opinion that Vancouver Island had advantages in this line not exceeded anywhere in the west. If this industry is located elsewhere it will be for lack of proper information. The city clerk should be asked to communicate with this man and offer him the services of the council in gathering facts about the Island.

Considerable discussion followed. Ald. Humphrey did not like the idea of running after anyone and Ald. Vigelius agreed with him. Ald. Wilson did not believe in paying a bonus but thought that the advantages of the city should be set forth as an inducement to investors. After some further expression of opinion the city clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Witherow tendering the services of the council in the selection of a site for the proposed steel manufacturing plant.

Ald. Styles announced that Captain Irving had presented the park with a fine bear and a vote of thanks was passed for the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

INLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Registration of Revelstoke Lands—Mining Developments.

Revelstoke Mail.

Mr. Clarence B. Hume has been appointed post master at Trout Lake city. The postmaster-general has decided to establish a post office in that coming town, which is almost in the centre of the rich Lardeau district.

Jack McDonald, owner of two galena claims in the Glengarry group up Fish creek, came up on Wednesday with some specimens from his claims. The samples were assayed by Mr. A. H. Holdich, and went 1000 ounces silver to the ton. The ore also carries considerable copper and a percentage of gold.

A letter from the deputy registrar-general at Victoria, written to a Revelstokian who had sent the deeds of a lot on the smelter estate for registration, was short, but of vital importance. It said: "Dear Sir,—Your deeds are placed on registry. Registration fee $1." So the long wished for has at last come to pass. Last year the same gentleman sent the deeds to Victoria for registration, but had them returned with the intimation that the whole townsite was "registered in the name of A. S. Farwell, and until that name was removed no other could be placed on the register in connection with lots in Revelstoke." What has happened? Is Farwell's name removed? If so, the "dispute" must be nearing its end. Whatever the cause, the effect is clear—Lot owners in this town can now register their titles like freemen in other parts of the Dominion. Now we want a registry office right here.

Kamloops Sentinel.

The bridge across the Thompson river has been repaired and is now open for traffic. It would be greatly improved if it was replanked.

John F. Smith made a start on Thursday with a party to visit the Louis Victor mica mines at Tete Jeune Cache. For the trip he secured the services of two experienced miners, Messrs. Maurice W. Farrell and George F. Dorr. These men passed the past winter in that section of the country.

The Pembroke hydraulic property at Thompson Siding will be operated for the present by a powerful duplex pump, capable of elevating an eight inch stream two hundred feet high. If this should be a success it will redeem thousands of acres of good hydraulic claims not available for want of water. Colonel Underwood, representative of this company, has just received letters patent from the Dominion government on a novel dredging machine for mining on the Fraser and other gold bearing streams. The machine consist of a combination of the suction process with a dredge. It is shaped like a plough and of heavy steel bars terminating in a plough point, far enough apart to admit only such boulders as will readily pass through the suction pipe and thence to the sluice boxes. This device is attached to the end of a beam, similar to the ordinary steam shovel or dredge, and is to be operated in the same manner. The colonel is of the opinion that this machine will practically dispose of the question of handling the 60 to 80 per cent. dead work to be overcome in subaqueous mining on the Fraser. A machine of this kind will be put to work on the Quesnelle river at an early date. Incidental to those and other improvements, almost every department of business notes a healthy change.

ROBERT THE BRUCE'S SKULL.

Peculiar Sensation That Edinburgh Has Been Enjoying.

After 465 years Edinburgh has been enjoying the peculiar sensation of gazing on the skull of Robert the Bruce. The relic, it is true, is not the actual cranium of the hero of Bannockburn, but merely a cast from the original, which, we trust, for the honor of Scotland, may be permitted to lie for evermore undisturbed in the abbey at Dunfermline. For it was there that, in the year 1329, the king was laid beside his second wife, Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of the Earl of Ulster, and mother of David II. Even the cast, however, is of interest. Apart from the fact that it was actually taken from the king's skull, the story of how it was obtained is not without some of the elements of romance.

That King Robert was buried in Dunfermline, then a favorite residence of the Scottish sovereigns, admits of no doubt. But the tomb which he had planned with such care appears to have been lost sight of during the turmoil of ages and the decay of the church which followed the iconoclasm of the Reformation. But in 1819, in clearing the foundations for a third church on the same spot, the king's bones were discovered and duly reinterred, with the reverence due to a monarch who, whatever may have been his faults as a man, must ever live in the national history as one of the greatest of heroes.

At the time some interest was naturally taken in the discovery, and it would seem that the celebrated Dr. Gregory, professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, who bears the incongruous reputation of being at once the author of a treatise in almost classic Latinity, and of a "mixture" abhorred by three generations of children, had a cast taken of the priceless relic. It was lost for a while, but was recently discovered in a house formerly occupied by the eminent physician, and will in future, with the presumptive skull of George Buchanan, occupy an honored place in the university museum.

As might have been anticipated from the character of Bruce, the cranium is said to be of large brain capacity and to exhibit that massive lower jaw which is understood to denote that firmness that was one of the leading characteristics of the Carrick family. Bruce, history affirms, died of leprosy, after leading the secluded life necessitated by his fearful malady, in Cardross castle, on the northern shore of the Firth of Clyde. The physicians who examined the cast of the skull declare that it bears unmistakable evidences of the four century old legend being truer than tradition often is. The king is said to have contracted the malady about ten years before it carried him off. He had just returned to Scotland from a campaign in Ireland, in aid of his brother Edward, to besiege Berwick-on-Tweed, then notorious for the number of its leper population. Memories of these still exist in Spittal, the sea bathing place on the English side of the river, the lazaretto to which the sick were taken being established there. Leprosy, indeed, was so common in these islands during the middle ages that there were, according to the late Sir James Simpson, ninety-five large leper houses in England, besides a number in Ireland and Scotland, where there were traces of leprosy until near the close of the last century.

Another of the many picturesque legends associated with the Bruce was that, being absolved by the pope for the sacrilege of slaying the Red Comyn in the Minorite Friars' church in Dumfries he charged Sir James Douglas to carry his heart to Palestine and bury it in Jerusalem. Douglas, as a score of ballads have immortalized, fell fighting against the Moors in Spain. After the battle was over Douglas was found lying over the enshrined heart, which was carried back to Scotland and interred by Sir Simon Locard under the high altar of Melrose abbey, where, possibly, it still lies. But, though Locard changed his name from this incident to "Lockheart," as the modern Lockhart was then spelled, and bore on his arms a heart within a fetterlock, research, more difficult to satisfy than tradition, is inclined to credit Sir William Keith with actually recovering the king's heart. The history of Bruce rests so much on the metrical panegyric of Barbour that it is satisfactory to know that the most material part of this story is true. For when the corpse was disinterred in 1819 the breast bone was found severed, to admit of the removal of the king's heart. Thus after more than four centuries two salient facts in the king's biography have been confirmed.—London Standard.

THE REALM OF FUSANG.

To the Editor: To assist the author of the prize on British Columbia, who plead that if he "had had opportunities of prolonged investigation into original documents and books, and had been in receipt of a government grant," his essay would have been better deserving of the prize; and as he may be contemplating a "more deserving" production, the following historic scrap, which goes a long way further back than his hero, Vasquez Nunez de Balboa, of 1513, is at his service "without money and without price." The Chinese monks were at least a thousand years ahead of de Balboa and took the wind out of the sails of Columbus. The Realm of Fusang should not be lost sight of in the next competition. It would gain the next prize as likely as not. Yours, TATOOSH.

SCOTCH LAW.

Every Citizen is Protected from Depredations of Criminals.

The criminal and civil law of Scotland differs in many respects from the English law, and though the two are often compared, to the disparagement of the former, still there are many wise provisions for the benefit of the poor under Scottish law to which the English system of law has no claim.

In every burg and county in Scotland there is established a public prosecutor, called the procurator-fiscal, whose duty it is to inquire into every crime, and set the law in motion at the public expense. Thus, every citizen is protected from the depredations of criminals.

In England there are no such officers. The party aggrieved in England is bound over by the magistrate to prosecute at his own cost. While the prosecution of criminals is undertaken in Scotland by the crown, the protection of the law is given to the accused, whom no judge will try unless the prisoner had the advantage of professional assistance in his defense. To secure this there is an agent for the poor appointed in every burg and county in Scotland, the youngest admitted procurator having to perform this duty, while the junior members of the bar appear as counsel for the defense. No such privilege is enjoyed in England; if a poor man cannot fee a lawyer, he will be tried without professional assistance.

In civil actions a laboring man can sue a duke or a lord by simply having his case put on the poor's roll of the court. Men and women in the humblest ranks of life sue for divorces in the court of session. They do so by aid of the poor's roll, for it would be impossible otherwise to pay the expenses of the litigation. In England there is no such provision, hence it is impracticable for a poor man to free himself from an immoral partner. The law of divorce is more drastic in Scotland than in England, and more just—the two sexes being put on an equal platform. Wilful desertion for four years is admitted to be a just plea for divorce.

The English law admits no such plea. A woman can desert her husband and refuse to live with him, and he must remain single. There is another provision in the law of marriage in Scotland. If a man has kept a mistress who has borne him children, by repenting and marrying her, he legitimizes all his children. The law of England is different. If the woman had borne him three sons before marriage and one son after marriage, the latter is legitimate and heir to the whole estate; his three elder brothers are not reckoned sons at all.

In the Scottish courts for the recovery of debts, pursuer and defendant can be represented by their agents, and, unless they require to be examined upon oath, need not appear in court. In England you are compelled to appear personally, unless the defenders admit your claim to the registrar of the court.

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.
au28-4m

Argyle House.

OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

All single width Dress Goods still at cost price.
Challies reduced from 25c to 20c a yard.
Challies reduced from 20c to 15c a yard.
English Sateens from 25c to 20c a yard.
Ladies' Wool Jerseys at cost price.
Fourteen yards Canton Flannel for $1.
Lace Curtains at 50c a pair.
Ladies' Belts still at cost price.
One case more of those Double Width Serges, so good for children's school dresses, at 25c a yard.
White Calico, 5c a yard.
Unbleached Calico, 5c a yard.

A Large Quantity of Remnants at Prices Which Make Them all Bargains.

J. Horner & Co.
88 DOUGLAS STREET.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.
Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Real Estate.

TO Lease—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stables, etc., $200 per year.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within one and two miles. Price $2,000.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH; Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly, $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the Ship Inn Saloon, situate on portion of lot 199, Victoria City, on the east side of Wharf Street in the City of Victoria, to George Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., saloon-keeper.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1894.
ROSS J. FERGUSON.
aug1-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Robert Dudgeon of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Telegraph Hotel," situate upon the east side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

J. MERIFIELD.
Victoria, B. C., 14th July, 1894.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquor by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Queen's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTIETH,
Official Administrator.
Administering the estate of Geo. Fairbrother, deceased, intestate. aug8-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I shall apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Hotel Victoria, Government street, to William Wilson.

P. T. PATTON.
Victoria, B. C., August 9th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have deposited with the Minister of Public Works a plan and description of a wharf proposed to be erected by me in Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbor, abutting on part of Section 26, Esquimalt District, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria and that I have applied to the Governor in Council for the approval thereof.

Dated 19th July, 1894.
JOHN JOSHUA RUSSELL,
j720-1m Victoria, B.C.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that by deed dated the 6th day of August, A.D. 1894, and executed by all parties thereto on that date, Arthur James Rowbotham, of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, grocer, assigned all his real and personal property (save as therein mentioned) to Thomas Earle of the said City of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors.

Said deed was executed by the said parties and the trusts undertaken by the said Thomas Earle on the 6th day of August instant.

All persons indebted to the said Arthur James Rowbotham are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the said trustee, and every person having any claim against the said Arthur James Rowbotham is to send proof of such claim, with full particulars, to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which date the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to such claims as may have been sent in.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the trustee on the 21st day of August, 1894, at 2:30 p.m.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1894.
THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Trustee above named.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government Street.
Private entrance for Pandora Street.
Business strictly confidential.

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join, can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
jel-12-d&w Nanaimo, B. C.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Ships Arriving to Load Coal for the South.

Nanaimo, Aug. 14.—Chief McKinnon left for Vancouver this morning, where he will be married to Miss Smith, also of this city. Both bride and bridegroom are popular, and their large circle of friends will join in the usual kind wishes.

The city schools opened yesterday with a very large attendance. Miss Sharples consented to fill Miss Hart's place during her absence in the east.

Local oarsmen are endeavoring to arrange a sculling match between Scott, of Victoria, and Johnson, of Vancouver, the champion oarsman of British Columbia.

The New Vancouver Coal Company's mines have been idle for the past two days, but the outlook for work is again bright. Already the bark Carrolton and ship India have arrived, while the Crown of England is expected here to-night and six others are on the way up.

ROYALTY IN SUMMER.

Hot Weather Retreats of the Kings and Queens of Europe.

The venerable Queen Victoria, for more than twenty years, has usually divided the autumn and summer months between Osborne and Balmoral castles.

Often when the weather is pleasant she remains out of doors all day, read-old tree. In this fashion of some fine olds tree. In this fashion also she frequently discusses her breakfast and afternoon tea.

The life led by the Prince of Wales during the summer months is a much busier and more varied one than that of his august mother. He usually makes the round of the great country houses of England, where his coming is always eagerly watched for; spends a few weeks at Hamburg, and in September takes part in the family re-union of King Christian at Fredenborg. However, the Prince is happiest when for a few weeks he can bid farewell to the world of form and fashion, and spend a brief season in his country home at Sandringham, a typical country house, splendidly situated in a typical English country.

Emperor William is an enthusiastic hunter. His hunting estate in East Prussia is a great forest covering some 75 square miles of rough and rocky territory, and abounds in the finest deer that run on the continent.

Here the emperor loves to follow the chase in the manner of the ancient founders of his house. For the mock hunts so popular at Potsdam he has no patience. He is a splendid horseman and an almost unerring marksman, and cares only for the chase requiring the highest qualities of horsemanship and marksmanship. He devotes at least a fortnight every autumn to the pleasures of the chase.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has a comfortable but modest villa at Ischl, where he usually passes his summer vacation. His habits are simple and severe, and hunting is the one pastime of which he is passionately fond. There are ample opportunities for the huntsman at Ischl, which lies between Salzburg and Gmunden. The adjacent mountains are steep, thickly wooded and over-running with game. When staying at Ischl, Francis Joseph often arises before sunrise to take part in the chase. His ministers visit Ischl only at rare intervals, but the empress, who is an almost constant traveller, always joins her husband some time in August in order to be with him on his birthday.

Alfonso, the boy king of Spain, spends the summer at San Sebastian, closely guarded by his mother, the Queen-Regent. The little king is now eight years old, and has quite a numerous court attached to his person, including two or three stately major-domos, and any number of pages and domestics. The royal nurse, Raymunda, who nursed him in his infancy, is still his faithful guardian, and sleeps beside his bed at night. As soon as he is washed and dressed in the morning, he is turned over to Raymunda, who conducts him to the Queen.

The castle of Monza, in Lombardy, is the home of King Humbert of Italy during the early summer months. Here he and his queen live with as little pomp and ceremony as possible. In September they go for a short stay in the Alps, the king to hunt and the queen to enjoy her chalet of Gressoney, the long mountain excursions of which she is so fond. At Gressoney Humbert adopts the costume of the Tyrolese mountaineers, and leads a life as simple and hardy as their own. The Italian crown prince spends a greater part of the summer at Capo di Monte, the Versailles of Naples, where he holds his court. His mother goes every October to Capo di Monte to aid in entertaining his numerous guests, and when later the king joins them a grand bear hunt is one of the unfailing features of the merrymaking.

King Christian of Denmark loves to romp with his grandchildren, and at Fredenborg is often seen seated in a very diminutive pony carriage, trusting himself to the care of a very youthful coachman. Sometimes he acts as the willing horse for a still younger driver. Every afternoon he invites his grandchildren to perform gymnastics, and himself enters enthusiastically into the exercises. Queen Louise always takes advantage of having her daughters with her at these family re-unions to perform music in common, and often they play eight hands on two pianos, the Queen and the Duchess of Cumberland at one, the Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales at the other.—Boston Advertiser.

MILLIONS IN DIAMONDS.

Enormous Increase Since the Discoverys in Africa.

The discovery and workings of the great South African mines, says the New York News, has enoromously increased the production of diamonds. During the past quarter century ten tons of these gems, selling for $300,000,000 uncut, and for $600,000,000 after cutting, have been added to the world's wealth. This quantity of stones is twice as great as the sum total of all that were known to exist before, the value represented being in the most concentrated possible form. A single corporation controls more than nine-tenths of the entire world's output of diamonds, owning practically the whole of the mines in South Africa. Thus it is enabled to regulate and maintain prices, restricting the production so that the supply may not exceed the demand. Up to date it has placed upon the market about 2,800,000 carats. During the last year it dug and sold $16,000,000 worth of diamonds. During 1893 diamonds to the value of about $15,000,000 were imported into this country. Since 1868 $175,000,000 worth of these gems have been brought into the United States. The cutting of diamonds is carried on in the United States by 15 firms, employing 150 cutters, cleavers and polishers. The American public demands a much higher quality of cutting than is required by European markets. At the same time less is paid for the work here than abroad, $2 being considered fair wages per diem. The pioneer cutter on this side of the water was Henery D. Morse of Boston. In 1869 he cut the famous Dewey diamond—the biggest gem of the kind ever found in this country—which was dug out of a clay bank near Richmond, weighing 25 carats in the rough. In his shop was invented the first diamond-cutting machine, which made it possible to do the work faster and with more precision. It has not been adopted abroad to any extent as yet. Amsterdam, the greatest centre of diamond cutting, has 72 factories engaged in that industry. The largest employs 1,000 hands. Next in importance is Antwerp. London ranks third. In the world there are 6,500 cutters of diamonds and 8,000 dealers. The latter carry in stock $350,000,000 worth of stones, representing probably one-third of all the diamonds possessed by human beings to-day.

DESIGNING BOOK COVERS.

Artistic Work Done by the New York Ladies.

Miss Margaret Armstrong, daughter of D. Maitland Armstrong, the architect, and Miss Alice Morse, a graduate of Cooper Union, are two women who have won distinction in designing book covers. Both of them have worked for such well known firms as Harpers and Scribners. A good example of Miss Armstrong's style is the cover of "On the Canadian Frontier," by Julian Ralph, in reddish brown, with a conventional circle of arrow heads in gold surrounding the title. In this field, as in all others for women, the most successful are those who make themselves proficient in every detail; their design, when finished, showing the whole color scheme, the texture of cloth and exact measurements. Though a ready designer can complete a cover in a few hours, having first read the book, which she is expected to do, and though the best paid workers receive from $15 to $25 for a single cover, it is claimed, and is probably true, that women cannot yet make a living in this line alone.

This, however, is only one branch of industrial designing, which is more frequently spoken of as high art, on account of the artistic requirements; but there is hardly a mechanical science which does not require more or less artistic skill. When one considers that in the city of Philadelphia alone there are nearly one hundred carpet factories, besides those making draperies and rugs, and when one stops to think that each of these is bound to produce new styles both spring and fall, then one obtains some idea of the number of designs needed yearly in this country. It is an encouraging fact for girls looking about for means of employment that every year the manufactureres employ more women, and that home patterns bring a fair price.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A ROCHESTER WONDER.

An Armless Youth Who Does Astonishing Things With His Toes.

There lives in this city at No. 25 Bloss street a young man who is in every sense of the word a wonder. Eighteen years ago Clarance Lutes was born on Oakman street.

His grandfather, the Hon. John Lutes, was the mayor of Rochester in 1870, being the last Democratic mayor of this city before Mayor Carroll.

The boy was healthy in every respect, except that he had no arms. In spite of his deformity the boy grew fast and showed himself to be as noisy as babies generally are. At an early age, Clarence showed a marked aptitude for study, and when six years of age he was sent to the Perry Union Academy in Perry Wyoming country. He remained in that school until he was nine years old, and when he left he was far in advance of his schoolmates of the same age. He next attended public school No. 6 on Lyell avenue, where, during his two years of study at that school, he made many friends among the scholars. His fondness for study and quick intellect attracted the attention of Principal Townsend, who aided him in every possible way.

At eleven years of age Clarence entered the seventh grade of public school No. 20. The first morning he entered the school the principal saw his little brother place a small writing desk on the floor [illegible] and then bring a chair for his unfortunate brother to sit on. She did not give him any lessons to write at first, and at last he asked for some. At first she thought he was joking, but when he received his task, his brother removed his shoes and laid a pencle on the floor beside his desk. Clarence picked the pencle up with his toe, and after fixing it firmly between his first and second toes, began to write the lesson. The lesson was done correctly, and the writing was superior to that of most of the other scholars in the room.

Afternoons he carried papers for an afternoon paper. A great many persons, who have seen him on the streets, doubtless wonder how he delivered them. He nearly always rode a bicycle and carried the papers in a long bag on his breast. When he reached a house where a paper was to be left, he would grasp the paper firmly between his teeth and with a whirl of the head, send the paper whizzing through the air, into the porch. He controlled the bicycle with his feet alone, and could turn as sharp a corner as many wheelmen with two arms. He continued in No. 20 school until he graduated in 1801, at the age [illegible]

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H G Bowker, C S Heiningway, Miss Lyda Caldwell, L A Rastin, T J Brown, Mrs Sifton, A L Campbell, S A Korn, W J Tyler, Emma Bugland, J Miller, J Jarthley, A Miller, W Hall, and six Japs.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—E B Hill, Northwest Produce Co, Hudson Bay Co, Weeks & Robson, Lawson & Byers, L Goodacre.

Geo. Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold by druggists.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals

LACROSSE.

FOR THE PENNANT.

The Victoria lacrosse team has still three matches to play before it is decided which team will hold the championship for 1894. One of these matches is to be played at New Westminster on September 8th, another at Vancouver a week later and the third at Vancouver if necessary. This latter is to take the place of the match Victoria won from Vancouver on July 2nd, but which was declared off on a technicality. The arrangement of this year's schedule gave Victoria decidedly the worst of it on two occasions, only a week being given between matches. Victoria, this month, played New Westminster on the fourth and Vancouver on the following Saturday, and next month they will do the same, playing Westminster on the 8th and Vancouver on the 15th. The men have not got time to recover from the bruises they receive in one match before the second one is called.

Victoria should also use more care in selecting referees. Quigley made a good one in the Victoria-Westminster game, but the same cannot be said of Stewart Campbell. Everybody thought he would be impartial, but it was natural that he should be prejudiced against the city of Victoria. He belongs to the Westminster team, which is making a hard fight for the pennant.

CRICKET.

LAWYERES V. NAVY.

The following will represent the legal team in an all day cricket match against the navy on the Canteen grounds on Thursday next. The players are requested to catch the 11 o'clock tram from town and to be on the grounds by 11:30: A. C. Anderson, B. H. T. Drake, P. A. E. Irving, K. Macrae, C. E Pooley, T. E. Pooley, A. G. Smith, C. W. Ward, C P. Wolley, S Y Wooton.

YACHTING.

RYDE REGATTA.

Ryde, Eng., Aug. 14.—The Britannia and Satanita sailed to-day in a race of fifty miles for the commodore's cup, offered by the Royal Victoria club. The wind was strong from the west. The Vigilant did not start.

The Satanita led from the start and won by one minute and 48 seconds. The failure of the Vigilant to start caused much disappointment. Her crew passed the day preparing for to-morrow's race.

LAWN TENNIS.

FOULKES WINS AGAIN.

J. F. Foulkes (owed 30) and A. C. Elmore (scratch) yesterday played the finals in the club singles handicap. Despite his heavy handicap Foulkes won three straight sets—7-5, 7-5, 6-1.

THE WOMAN REPORTER.

Experiences to be Met With in Newspaper Work.

A paper that employs six women is exceptional. Three is the average number, and as they are usually on salary, it is of course to the advantage of the paper to use their work as far as possible, and to buy as little outside as may be, and the girl who is trying to get a foothold in newspaper work may go from office to office for weeks, sending in her story to the managing editor, and either getting it back immediately with polite regrets, or, after successive calls, have it unearthed from some hidden pigeon hole where it has lain forgotten, till her courage is all gone.

Sometimes an effective, characteristic bit of writing catches the editor's quick eye, and the story is accepted. It may not be printed for a month, perhaps longer, and in the meantime the blue pencil and the scissors have been at work, and the mangled remains of the story (every article is a story on a paper), with a title under which she scarcely recognizes it, appears off in a corner of some inside page, and brings her just half she expected. Of course if she has a name matters are very different; her work is gladly read, sought for, indeed; but the name is not made in a day.

Sometimes, by way of helping her along, an editor lets a girl sit in the "city room" during the day, with a promise of the first "assignment" for which no regular reporter is available. She is fortunate if she gets two in a week, and still more so if they bring her in $1 apiece, and then one of the men on the night desk will probably rewrite the article entire.

If she hangs around the office a month or so, looks bright and pleasant, does not try to fascinate the editor, and is always ready to do any tiny job, the chances are that she will gradually slip into a place on the paper, perhaps for Sunday specials, perhaps for daily work. She will be paid by the column, and will not love the man who "cuts" her $3 story down to 50 cents. He will do it very often, and then expect to be thanked for not throwing it out altogether.—Joseph Benedict in Donahoe's Magazine.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

Good cigars are now high priced, because of high tariff laws. MASTIFF PLUG CUT is making pipe-smoking popular because it gives more for the money.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Notice to Shipbuilders.

Tenders will be received here until noon of Saturday, the 25th August instant, for building a decked scow 82 feet by 22 feet, according to specifications which can be seen on application to the carpenter of the yard.

Tenders to be addressed to the Naval Storekeeper and endorsed "Tender for building scow."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. SYDNEY DOBBIN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper, etc.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, August 10, 1894.

FOR SALE

VICTORIA WEST STEAM BAKERY.

Fully equipped with all the latest improved Biscuit and Soft Bread Machinery, in complete working order. Will be sold at a bargain on easy terms of payment.

For further particulars apply to

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,
125 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Paisley Steam Dye Works,

116 YATES ST,

Between Douglas and Blanchard, Victoria, B. C. The undersigned has refitted the dye works with all the latest improvements, and is prepared to do all kinds of dyeing and renovating. Lace curtains dyed and cleaned; sheepskins done at the shortest notice; feathers, gloves and ladies' wear a specialty; French and dry cleaning; gents clothes cleaned or dyed at the shortest notice. Goods called for and delivered.

JAMES ALLISON.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Numidian	Aug 11
Allan Line, Sardinian	Aug. 18
Dominion Line, Labrador	Aug. 11
Dominion Line, Mariposa	Aug. 18
Beaver Line, Lake Huron	Aug. 15
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	Aug. 22

From New York.

Cunard Line, Aurania	Aug. 11
Cunard Line, Etruria	Aug. 18
White Star Line, Germanic	Aug. 15
White Star Line, Teutonic	Aug. 22
American Line, Paris	Aug. 15
American Line, Berlin	Aug. 22
North Ger. Lloyd, Elbe	Aug. 11
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	Aug. 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Aug. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Aug. 18
Red Star Line, Rhynland	Aug. 15
Red Star Line, Westernland	Aug. 22
Allan State Line, Nebraska	Aug. 17
Allan State Line, California	Aug. 31

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $23. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

W. J. STODDART,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

Cash Grocery

ARMOUR'S 49er...

BACON & HAMS

Just Arrived per S. S. Umatilla.....

HAMS, per lb., 19c.
BACON, per lb., 20c.

R. H. JAMESON & CO.,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

PENDRAY'S EXTRACT OF SOAP

For Stains, Tarnishes, And Kitchen Tables.
For Bell Handles And Stair-rods.
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